FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 OCTOBER 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces in cooperation with the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan inflicted "extensive damage" on the Dukan hydroelectric facilities during the "Fath-2" operation, IRNA reported. Military statements cited by the agency announced that Iranian warplanes caused "heavy casualties" to a garrison in Al-'Amarah Province and that Iranian artillery fire sunk an Iraqi patrol boat in Khawr 'Abdallah. Furthermore, a military spokesman cited by IRNA denied that five Iranian gunboats were sunk by Iraqi warplanes.

Iraqi communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses reported air assaults on Iranian oil facilities at Khorramshahr, on "a large maritime target" off the Iranian coast and on the Khorramshahr and Shahabad camps. IRNA reported that 2 Iraqi warplanes were shot down during raids 29 October on residential areas of Bakhtaran that killed 20 civilians. However, a military statement cited by INA denied the loss of two planes 29 October. According to IRNA, a third Iraqi warplane was downed during another strike on Bakhtaran where 12 more civilians were killed.

A plane carrying a Kuwaiti special envoy from Damascus to Tehran made a safe forced landing at Yerevan in Soviet Armenia, KUNA reported. According to IRNA, the airliner was chased by Iraqi warplanes over northwestern Iran.

Iran

In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani described Ayatollah Montazeri as "present successor to our leader" and charged that Western media tried to misrepresent the arrest of Montazeri aide Mehdi Hashemi.

An agreement toward the settlement of the financial dispute with France was initialed in Paris, IRNA reported.

Syrian-French Relations

In an interview with French television, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond denied that France has taken part in any "bargaining" to establish a truce related to the Abdallah case. The minister added that no arms deals are being made with Syria and that all current deliveries have been blocked. According to Radio Monte Carlo, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam noted Syria's willingness to cooperate with the French police.

Saudi Arabia

Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani was relieved of his post as oil minister and Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir appointed acting oil minister in addition to his duties as planning minister, SPA reported. In remarks cited by AFP, the Saudi interior minister pointed out that Shaykh Yamani's departure does not signal a policy change regarding OPEC.

According to a report in *Jane's Defence Weekly* cited by AFP, the GCC will ask the United States to let Saudi AWACS patrol the whole Gulf area.

Lebanon

According to Beirut radio, Amal leader Nabih Birri called for "self-restraint and caution" in an effort to forestall a further "setback" in the security situation around the Burj al-Barajinah and Al-Rashidiyah camps.

The self-proclaimed "Muslim Revolutionaries" assumed responsibility for attacks on two Amal posts and warned the movement of further operations, Voice of Lebanon reported. According to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, a spokesman for the ""Ali Youth Movement" claimed responsibility for another attack on Amal and threatened to war against Amal and Syrian intelligence.

Jordan-PLO

Before going to Baghdad, King Husayn and PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih discussed developing Jordan-PLO ties, according to a report in *Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i* cited by WAKH.

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Cairo Paper: Libya, PNSF To Move Against 'Arafat
PM291201 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic
27 Oct 86 p 14

[Mamud Bakri report: *Rose al-Yusuf* Publishes Minutes of Secret Meeting Confirming That Libya Has Been Urging the Palestinians To Topple 'Arafat]

[Text] The gravest danger threatening the PLO is the interference of certain Arab regimes in its affairs and their attempts to manipulate it and choose its leadership and programs.

Such official Arab interference in Palestinian affairs has gone on for years. Certain Arab regimes were behind many recent Palestinian disagreements. The interference has progressively increased over the past few months with the aim of overthrowing PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

Rose al-Yusuf has obtained the minutes of a secret meeting held in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, 3 September. The minutes expose the renewed Libyan attempts to incite the Palestinians to topple Yasir 'Arafat.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah Hijazi for Libya, and by seven of the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] leaders in addition to representatives of the Revolutionary Council, the Communist Party-Provisional Command, and the Revolutionary Committees. (Representatives of the PFLP-General Command and Al-Sa'iqah did not attend because they left for Damascus that very morning).

The following is what happened at that meeting, without any comment because no comment is needed:

A PNSF representative made a speech in which he submitted the following requests:

1. A request for arms and ammunition to be delivered as soon as possible because the PNSF arsenals are empty following the recent camps battles.

2. A request for aid for the reconstruction of the camps, including an urgent request for $2 million in aid. He said Syria and Iran had not honored their promise to provide materials and aid for the reconstruction of the camps.

3. A request that Palestinians threatened with deportation from Libya not be deported.

Jallud, addressing Lt Col 'Abdallah Hijazi: Have the sums due to the various factions been paid or not?

Lt Col 'Abdallah Hijazi: We have paid all the PNSF factions except the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF]. We also have not paid the Revolutionary Council and the Communist Party.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud: We must honor our commitments to you. As Hijazi said, you have received the sums due. We will pay the PLF the agreed-upon sum ($150,000).

PNSF representative: But retroactively.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud: Our financial situation is difficult and we cannot do that. What is important is that you receive the agreed-upon amount. Regarding the ammunition and arms, we will study the matter and give you what is necessary, but has the matter of the delivery of this ammunition been resolved with the Syrians? As far as we know there is a problem regarding the delivery of these arms and ammunition.

PNSF representative: We and the Syrian brothers have agreed that everything coming from Libya will be delivered to us. There are no problems or obstacles any more.

Jallud: We will resolve this issue and we will also consider providing aid for the reconstruction of the camps. We have decided not to deport any Palestinians. The decision to deport foreigners does not apply to the Palestinians. A Palestinian who ends his work with one company is free to look for some other work. What is important now is the PNSF role. Libya and Syria have given the PNSF every possible support, but it has not lived up to its responsibilities and has not shouldered its responsibilities in Lebanon according to our decision to end the Palestinian political and military leadership in Lebanon. That is because the PNSF is reluctant and differences are rife within it, thus impeding its role. 'Arafat is still strong and still operates in Lebanon. He has connections with the Phalangists and Amin al-Jummayil, and he works against Syria. 'Arafat is now at his weakest and is prepared to make concessions to the PNSF now to regain his positions later on. You must reject that. You should beware of 'Arafat's maneuvers and should continue to work for his downfall. There are many dangers threatening the PNSF at present. Moves by 'Arafat, some other Palestinian forces, the socialist countries, the Soviet Union, and Algeria are all against the PNSF. That is why, in the face of all that, you must quickly seize the initiative, and particularly in Lebanon. You must play your part in liquidating the 'Arafat group in the camps because Syria cannot do that itself. During the [Syrian] president's recent visit we agreed with the Syrian brothers and Amal to hit the camps. We jointly agreed to provide aid to the PNSF to enable it to liquidate 'Arafat's group in the camps and take charge of the camps in Lebanon. So you should do that before it is too late and before 'Arafat hits you. We are prepared to give you all the necessary aid, arms, and ammunition, and so are the brothers in Syria.

PNSF representative: We agree on that, and we are ready to liquidate 'Arafat's group and take over the camps. What is important is that the delivery of aid, arms, and ammunition be expedited.

Another PNSF representative: There is no hesitation on the part of or differences within the PNSF. We are not the problem. Amal is. Over the past few months we prepared a force of (2,000) fighters to be sent to the Beirut camps to liquidate the 'Arafat group, but Amal rejected that. We now stand ready to send forces to the Beirut camps and liquidate the 'Arafat group. The problem, therefore, is some other side, not the PNSF.

A third representative: Would infighting in the camps bring down 'Arafat?

Jallud: What is of primary importance is that PNSF reluctance end, that you settle your differences, and that you then liquidate the 'Arafat group in the Beirut camps, which would facilitate your assumption of Palestinian political and military leadership in Lebanon and enable you to continue your battle to topple 'Arafat.

WAKH: PNC Speaker Meets With King Husayn

JN300917 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — A Palestinian source has revealed that Jordan's King Husayn met with PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih 3 days ago within the current efforts to develop and restrengthen Jordan-PLO ties. In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i* published here today, the source said the meeting, which was shrouded in secrecy and took place just before the king left for Baghdad, was conducted in a spirit of joint concern for continuing Jordan-Palestinian relations and promoting them in terms of coordination and cooperation. The king and Al-Sa'ih affirmed the special, distinctive relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

Al-Sa'ih conveyed to the king 'Arafat's and the PLO leadership's desire to continue these relations, regardless of the obstacles and difficulties, and to gradually promote them to the level of coordination and cooperation to liberate the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem.

The source told *Al-Ittihad al-Usbu'i* that Al-Sa'ih wanted to reach an understanding with the king before the convening of the Jordanian parliament on Saturday [1 November], when the king is expected to make a comprehensive, pan-Arab speech on the latest Arab and international developments and on efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East and solve the Palestinian problem.

'Arafat Sends Reply Message to DFLP's Hawatimah

JN272003 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Oct 86

["Text" of reply message from Yasir 'Arafat to DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah on 26 October]

[Text] Comrade Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general: I thank you for your condolences on the martyrdom of brother struggler Brigadier General Mundhir Abu Ghazalah, commander of the Palestinian Navy, who was martyred while carrying out his patriotic duty to his people and revolution so the Palestinian revolution will continue to be strong, thanks to its martyrs and heroic strugglers.

With Mundhir's martyrdom we have lost one of the torches of our Palestinian revolution. Mundhir's blood will not have been shed in vain. His soul, together with the souls of all the other martyrs, will guide us on our hard and long road to liberated Jerusalem, capital of our independent national state. Glory and immortality to our martyrs. Forward together to Jerusalem with God's help. Revolution until victory.

'Arafat Sends Message to Zambia's Kaunda

JN281710 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has sent a message to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on a number of topics of common interest and on the Palestinian-African struggle against colonialism and Zionism. WAFA reported that this message was delivered by Brother Sulayman al-Harfi, Brother Abu 'Ammar's adviser for African affairs, who is currently visiting Zambia, when he was received by the Zambian president yesterday. During this meeting, they reviewed the latest developments on the Palestinian and African levels.

INTER-GULF AFFAIRS

AFP: GCC States Expected to Request AWACS Cover

AU291325 Paris AFP in English 1321 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 29 (AFP) — The six members of the Gulf Co-Operation Council (GCC) are to ask Washington to let Saudi Arabia's AWACS radar early-warning aircraft patrol the whole of the Gulf area, *Jane's Defence Weekly* reported here Wednesday. The request from Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain is likely to be formulated at the annual summit of the GCC which opens Sunday, the magazine said.

Jane's also said unidentified sources in the Gulf had indicated Washington was willing to consider such a proposal. When Washington agreed to sell the aircraft to Saudi Arabia it imposed stringent conditions banning the deployment of the aircraft outside Saudi Arabia without White House approval.

Jane's said two AWACS aircraft had been delivered to Saudi Arabia, and three more were due to be delivered by mid-1987.

BAHRAIN

Iraqi Minister Arrives With Message for Amir

JN291834 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Manama, 29 Oct (WAKH) — Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, and his accompanying delegation arrived in Manama today on a visit to Bahrain. He is carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

Envoy's Plane Forced Down in Soviet Armenia

LD291736 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1716 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, we have just received the following. Commenting on news agency reports citing the *Iranian News Agency*, a responsible source at the amir's office made the following statement to KUNA:

The plane carrying the advisor to his excellency the amir and his excellency's special envoy, 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, who is carrying his excellency's invitation to 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has made a safe forced landing at Yerevan airport in Soviet Armenia. The pilot has been instructed to return home.

Envoy's Plane 'Chased'

NC292035 Paris AFP in English 2022 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Manama, Oct 29 (AFP) — A Kuwaiti Boeing 727 carrying a personal envoy of the amir of Kuwait on a flight from Damascus to Teheran changed course and landed in the Soviet Union Wednesday, according to official Kuwaiti reports. Teheran official media said the plane fled over the Soviet frontier after it was chased by Iraqi jet fighters, which were in turn driven off by Iranian jets, but there was no confirmation of this outside of Iran.

An official Kuwaiti spokesman said only that the plane was forced to change course and land at Yerevan in the Soviet Republic of Georgia, [as received] and was subsequently ordered home by Kuwait. Informed Kuwaiti sources contacted by telephone said the plane was chased by an aircraft whose nationality was not specified and landed at Yerevan.

An aviation official at Yerevan airport said a Kuwaiti aircraft carrying "a notable passenger" had landed there for "unknown reasons."

"The passengers are well," he told AFP by telephone, adding that the plane was to leave on Thursday morning. Iraqi media made no mention of the incident.

IRNA identified the Kuwaiti envoy as 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi, saying he was carrying official invitations from the emir, Jabir al-Ahmad Ahmad al-Sabah, to Arab state leaders for the Islamic summit in Kuwait next January. The plane was said to be flying an air corridor not used by commercial aircraft since Iraq warned in March 1985 that it could not guarantee the safety of planes in Iranian air space.

Moscow Envoy Told of Landing

LD292034 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1952 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Oct (KUNA) — KUNA has learned that Kuwaiti Ambassador in Moscow 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj has informed the Foreign Ministry that Soviet officials have told him of the forced landing of the special Kuwaiti aircraft that was carrying 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, the envoy of his excellency the amir and adviser at the amir's office, at one of the Soviet airports. The ambassador said that the Soviet officials extended to Al-'Atiqi greetings from Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. The ambassador confirmed that Al-'Atiqi is now enjoying the full hospitality and care of the Soviet officials.

Envoy Returns From Yerevan

LD301017 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The amir of Kuwait's special envoy, 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, returned to Kuwait at around 1230, coming from Yerevan, Soviet Armenia. Al-'Atiqi's plane had landed safely at Yerevan Airport yesterday.

Iraq's Aziz Arrives for Audience With Amir

LD291028 Kuwait KUNA in English 0805 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] kuwait, Oct 29 (KUNA) — Iraqi Deputy Premier, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived to Kuwait Wednesday and immediately headed for an audience with the amir to convey a message from President Saddam Husayn. 'Aziz was greeted at the airport by his Kuwaiti counterpart Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, foreign undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, and the Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani.

'Aziz Makes Comments, Departs

LD291048 Kuwait KUNA in English 0932 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 29, (KUNA) — Iraq's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz expressed satisfaction over his meeting with his highness the amir to whom he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn "on the close brotherly bilateral relations and the situation in the region and the threats it is subjected to from Iran."

'Aziz, who left here shortly after delivering the message, said he explained to his highness the Amir the readiness of Iraq to confront any fresh Iranian aggression. The Iraqi minister expressed his country's full confidence in its ability to repel aggression and protect Iraq from aggressors, adding the amir entrusted him with a verbal reply message to President Saddam Husayn.

'Aziz said in statements to KUNA and daily *Al-Siyasah* that he also held talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir on issues of mutual concern. The Iraqi minister said there were no new developments when asked on progress of Arab efforts to reconciliate differences between Iraq and Syria.. Shaykh Sabah, the director of protocol Ahmad al-Ayub, and the Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait 'Abdal-Jabbar 'Umar Ghani saw 'Aziz off at the airport.

Mauritanian Foreign Minister Discusses Issues

LD291250 Kuwait KUNA in English 1111 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct. 29 (KUNA) — Kuwait Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi Wednesday met with visiting Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Minnih. Bilateral relations and Mauritania's efforts toward the Palestinian cause as well as issues related to the fifth Islamic summit that will be held here next January were reviewed during the meeting, Al-'Usayimi told reporters following the meeting.

Minnih on his part said his tour in the area comes within the framework of continuous consultation between his country and the countries in the region.

He said he has delivered a message to his highness the amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah from the Mauritani President Mayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya.

Minnih praised the Kuwaiti-Mauritanian relations and described it as "excellent and based on solidarity and understanding for the advantage of the two countries and the Arab nation". He said he will deliver messages to leaders of the region that deal with issues of mutual concern between Mauritania and these countries in particular and his country and the Arab world in general.

He said that his talks with Al-'Usaymi have dealt with issues of mutual concern and bilateral cooperation. "It also dealt with problems of the Arab world, other international questions and the situation in Maghreb countries" he added.

The Mauritanian official said both sides' shared identical views toward these issues. Minnih is scheduled to leave here this evening for Qatar on the third leg of his tour.

QATAR

Cabinet Expresses 'Regret' Over Syrian-UK Break

JN291209 Doha QNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 29 Oct (QNA) — During an ordinary meeting held today under Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani, the Qatari Council of Ministers expressed regret over the deterioration of relations between Syria and Britain which reached a point of estrangement, a matter which could negatively affect the situation in the Middle East and escalate tension in the region in general.

In a statement following the meeting, Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, said the Council has expressed its concern over the possibility of Israel's exploiting this crisis, which continuously seeks to disrupt the good Arab-Western relations. He added the Arab nation has always been concerned about safeguarding and promoting these relations. He said Israel has actually taken a stand that aims to harm to these relations. It welcomes the severance of ties between Syria and Britain and has called on other West European states to follow Britain's example.

He added the Council of Ministers has reiterated its condemnation of all forms of terrorism and denounced all attempts by Zionism and its advocates to stamp everything Arab with terrorism. He added Zionism has never stopped carrying out hideous forms of terrorism in the occupied Arab territory, particularly against the Palestinian people who are struggling to regain their usurped rights and freedom. [passage omitted]

Press Backs Cabinet Stand on Syria-UK Break

JN300934 Doha QNA in Arabic 0615 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Doha, 30 Oct (QNA) — Today's Qatari papers devoted their comments to Qatar's position on the deterioration of Syrian-British relations and their severance of relations. The papers said the Qatari position voiced during a Qatari Cabinet session yesterday is a reaffirmation of Qatari policy based on adhering to pan-Arab causes, defending Arab interests, solving the Palestinian problem, and establishing stability in the region.

The newspaper *Al-'Arab* warned against the consequences of the deterioration in Damascus-London relations, which will have far-reaching effects on the Middle East situation and increase tension in the region as a whole. The paper referred to Qatar's extreme concern over Israel's exploitation of the crisis and said that Israel, which always seeks to corrupt Arabs' relations with the West, welcomed the British decision and urged other Western states to follow suit.

The paper drew attention to the Israeli authorities' savage terrorism against the Arab people of Palestine who are struggling to restore their usurped rights and freedom. It concluded by noting stability and peace in the Arab region will not be realized until the Palestinian people's rights are restored and an independent state on their national soil is established. [passage omitted]

Amir Receives Iraqi Minister, Saddam Message

JN291044 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Doha, 29 Oct (QNA) — Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani has received a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the situation in the region and relations between the two fraternal countries. Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi RCC member and interior minister, conveyed the message when the amir received him here today. Qatari Interior Minister Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad al Thani and Iraqi ambassador in Doha Anwar Sabri 'Abd al-Razzaq attended the meeting.

Sultan Receives Message

JN292026 Doha QNA in Arabic 1950 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Muscat, 29 Oct (QNA) — Sultan of Oman Qabus ibn Sa'id has received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn pertainig to relations between the two countries and current issues. The message was conveyed by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during an audience with the sultan today. The visit of Tariq 'Aziz to the Sultanate of Oman, where he arrived earlier from Kuwait, is part of a tour by Iraqi envoys to the region's countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

Yamani Relieved as Minister of Petroleum

LD292307 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2220 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Al-Madina, 29 Oct (SPA) — A royal decree No. A/79, dated 29 October 1986, has been issued relieving Mr Ahmed Zaki Yamani from his post as minister of petroleum and mineral resources and charging Mr Hisham Muhyi al-Din Nazir, minister of planning, with the function of acting minister of petroleum and mineral resources in addition to his own functions. [passage omitted]

Fahd 'Dissatisfaction' Seen

JN300812 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Ahmad Zaki Yamani was relieved of his post yesterday. A royal decree was issued in Riyadh yesterday dismissing Yamani and appointing Planning Minister Hisham al-Nazir as minister of petroleum and mineral resources. King Fahd's decree did not explain the reasons behind Yamani's dismissal after 25 years as oil minister. Observers do not rule out the possibility Yamani himself asked to be relieved of his post for health reasons. Observers cite some OPEC delegations that participated in the recent Geneva conference as saying Yamani fell ill during the conference and was confined to bed, precluding his leading the Saudi delegation during the conferences' concluding session.

It is noteworthy that the OPEC conference, which lasted 17 days because of differences over quotas and production rates, averted failure at the last moment and decided to extend the agreement which the OPEC ministers signed last summer, thanks to King Fahd's intercession with the GCC OPEC member-states, particularly with the amir of Kuwait. King Fahd's mediation persuaded the amir to approve the conference's formula and end the deadlock.

Some observers explain King Fahd's moves as an open expression of his dissatisfaction with Yamani's policy at Geneva. King Fahd's contacts with the Kuwaiti amir were highlighted by the media. It was possible to have shrouded these contacts with secrecy if the Saudi leadership so wished.

Minister Denies Policy Change

AU301217 Paris AFP in English 1211 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 30 (AFP) — The departure of Saudi Arabian OilMinister Ahmed Zaki Yamani does not signify a change in Saudi policy within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), visiting Interior Minister Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al al-'Aziz said hereThursday. "Our policy on oil is unconnected with changes in office," he said after a one-hour meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Emerging from the Elysee Palace he also said: "The change is one of those things that happens in all countries and should cause no surprise." There was "no special reason" for his departure.

Prince Nayif added: "He has done his job and fulfilled his ministerial functions by carrying out the policy of his government."

The prince said that Saudi-French relations were "very strong and sound". Terrorism was not discussed during the Elysee meeting, which concerned bilateral relations and the Gulf war.

Daily Urges Long-Term OPEC Price Strategy

PM291019 Jeddah 'UKAZ in Arabic 26 Oct 86 p 3

[Editorial: "In Whose Interest Is It To Weaken OPEC?"]

[Text] OPEC has proved over more than a quarter of a century that it is extremely strong, firm, and capable of supporting economic stability throughout the world. OPEC has not sought during its long history to secure the interests of its member-states only but always works for the stability of petroleum, as the most important raw material in today's world, so as to enable the economies of producers and consumers to grow.

OPEC has never tried to achieve benefits for producers at the expense of consumers or vice versa, but has always sought for the economy of world countries a stability that would advance the development process.

Is OPEC supposed to support world stability or to shake it? Is it supposed to dissolve itself and leave the market in chaos? What do others want from OPEC, which everyone admits has been a success?

The answers are horrifying: Some people want OPEC to sacrifice the interests of its countries and peoples, and also the interests of producers, to satisfy a handful of consumers. They also want to end the importance of OPEC and oil and want the economies of the countries relying on this raw material to collapse.

Despite OPEC's humanitarian mission and the great sacrifices made by its countries in order to maintain world economic stability, some consumer countries still think about securing their own interests alone, even at the expense of demolishing OPEC, of its peoples' interests, and of ending OPEC's role.

What is strange about this is that some of the big powers tend to use various tactics to weaken OPEC and spoil any success it achieves, even if this leads to the paralysis of the entire world economy.

The tactics used by some countries included saturating the markets with oil and encouraging their allies to follow the same direction to take the initiative from OPEC and shake the stability of its countries' economies and the economy of the world as a whole.

Despite all the tactics used by some of the producer countries outside OPEC at the behest of certain big powers, OPEC has maintained its unity and achieved success after success, taking control of the situation despite the circumstances and pressures to which it was exposed and which were enough to fragment it. What attracts attention is that after each success OPEC scores the circles trying to weaken the organization begin to try to demolish this success and continue the policy of eliminating OPEC from its international role.

U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington has said frankly that his country and its allies want to import no more than 40 percent of their oil needs from the OPEC countries.

Britain and other North Sea producer countries refuse to cooperate with OPEC to reach a formula to maintain world stability. Some of the European producer countries obtain foreign aid to compensate them for the glut they produce at extremely low prices which amount to nothing. What does this mean? The answer is simple: There is a plot against OPEC aiming to end its role. What is necessary is that OPEC, which has done more for the world than any other organization, stands fast. The pooling of efforts between producers and consumers is the only way of supporting world stability, and anything other than this would be a useless waste of time.

The OPEC countries must now, more than ever before, end any minor differences and support the organization's unity in order to formulate a long-term strategy on prices and fair quotas securing the interests of all producers and consumers.

The next OPEC conference in Geneva will be decisive because there is no other way except to reach agreement, or the results will be chaos that will benefit no one, neither producers within OPEC nor consumers in general, especially the developing countries.

UAE

Ships Banned Around Abu Dhabi During GCC Summit

JN300649 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0605 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Oct (WAKH) — The UAE Armed Forces General Command has banned all ships, fishing boats, and yachts from a zone represented by a circle of 30 nautical miles (54 km), whose center will be at the northwest tip of the Abu Dhabi island known as Al-Ra's al-Akhdar. In an announcement published in the newspaper *Al-Ittihad* here today, the General Command said this ban will be effective from 1 November until 1400 hours on 5 November 1986.

YAR

Ministers: 'Strong Regret' Over UK-Syria Break

JN291320 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a periodic meeting at 0900 today under the chairmanship of Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. After reviewing the resolutions of its previous session, the Council reviewed the regrettable developments which led to the severance of diplomatic relations between sisterly Syria and the British Government.

The Council of Ministers expressed its strong regret over the British Government's step against sisterly Syria on the pretext of what Britain claimed was Syria's use of terrorism, despite the Syrian Government's condemnation of terrorism and categorical denial of any connection with it. The Council denounced the feverish British propaganda campaign, which accompanied the British decision, not only against Syria but also against the entire Arab nation.

The Council of Ministers stressed that, in the absence of Arab solidarity, the anti-Arab forces, which practiced and continue to practice the principle of divide and rule enabling them to fragment the Arab nation and partition the Arab homeland, will always try to single out Arab countries. Consequently, the Council stresses that unity of Arab ranks is the impregnable wall with which our Arab nation can confront all external aggression against it regardless of source. This makes it incumbent on the Arab nation to overlook differences and unify ranks in the face of all the plots concocted against it. The Council also stressed our country's firm and principled commitment to support any Arab country which is exposed to any form of aggression from any source. The YAR Government also stresses its condemnation of all forms of international terrorism.

The Council then discussed the topics on its agenda and made several decisions, including approval of the new proposed structure for the Public Works Ministry to end duplication of work in some state ministries and to pool similar specializations in one body.

At the end of its meeting, the Council of Ministers listened to a report presented by Brother Dr 'Abdallah Barakat, interior minister and member of the Standing Committee, on his visit to Baghdad and talks with his Iraqi counterpart.

Pakistani Leaves With Message for Ziaul Haq

JN291538 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Bakhtiar Ali, the Pakistani president's envoy, left Sanaa this morning following a visit to the YAR during which he conveyed a message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

In a statement to SABA', the Pakistani envoy said he is carrying a reply message from the brother leader secretary general of the General People's Congress to Pakstani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. He indicated that his visit to our country was successful and fruitful. Seeing him off were 'Abdallah Dahhal, Foreign Ministry assistant under secretary; a representative of the presidential protocol; and Pakistani Ambassador in Sanaa Zafar Ali Hilali.

IMF Loan Agreement Expected in 2 Weeks

NC301111 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1044 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Central Bank Governor 'Ali Najm has stressed that the talks between Egypt and the IMF have made great progress and that an agreement on the loan requested by Egypt is expected to be signed in the next 2 weeks. In an exclusive interview with MENA, the Central Bank governor said there are some differences in views between Egypt and the IMF on the unification of rates for exchanging foreign currencies. Egypt believes that this requires 18 months, while the IMF experts say that the unification of exchange rates should be completed within 12 months.

He added that another difference concerns the interest rate on desposits in local currency. The IMF believes that interest on these deposits must be increased to attract more local savings, but Egypt feels that this will have a negative effect on the Egyptian economy. An IMF delegation is currently holding talks in Cairo with Egyptian officials on the $1 billion loan that Egypt has requested from the IMF.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Chinese Delegation

NC291351 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, conferred today with a Chinese delegation visiting Cairo. The delegation is led by Huan Xiang, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed satisfaction with the strong relations between Egypt and the PRC. He stressed that the two countries are eager to develop and strengthen these relations in all fields. 'Abd al-Majid also explained Egypt's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The head of the Chinese delegation expressed his country's support for an international conference on the Middle East and for the efforts undertaken by Egypt to achieve peace in the region.

PRC Delegation Ends Visit

NC300746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0727 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Huan Xiang, vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress and director general of the Center of International Studies in Beijing, and an accompanying delegation left Cairo this morning at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt, during which a seminar was held at the diplomatic institute in the Foreign Ministry on Egyptian-Chinese relations. [passage omitted]

GDR Official Makes Predeparture Statement

NC291848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — (Heinz Deterventer), director of the Middle East Department of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his accompanying delegation left Cairo this afternoon for Berlin, following a 4-day visit to Egypt. In a predeparture statement, Dr (Deterventer) said that during his visit he held talks on current international issues and bilateral relations with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; and other officials. He said that his government supports Egypt's proposal for an international peace conference and for the formation of a preparatory committee, so that security and stability may be achieved in the Middle East.

On Egypt's suggestion that a nuclear-free zone be established in the Middle East, Dr (Deterventer) said this proposal is still under discussion. Regarding bilateral relations, he noted that the results of his visit, which complemented that of Dr 'Abd al-Majid to Berlin last June, had been positive. He announced that the GDR construction minister will visit Cairo in the next few days.

Italy's PCI Establishes Relations With NDP

PM291406 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 26 Oct 86 p 7

[Giancarlo Lannutti dispatch: "Official Relations Between PCI and Mubarak's Party"]

[Text] Cairo — What are the prospects for the convening of a Middle East peace conference? How and on what terms should the Palestinian question be tackled? What role can Europe play, and what can the progressive and democratic forces on both shores of the Mediterranean do? These were the issues discussed by the PCI [Italian Communist Party] delegation — composed of PCI Directorate member and International Relations Chief Comrade Antonio Rubbi and myself — here in Cairo at its meetings with a broad range of political forces and prominent government representatives. One initial result of these conversations was the establishment for the first time of official relations between the PCI and the ruling National Democratic Party, a delegation of which will be visiting Italy in the coming months at our party's invitation.

Our delegation was granted a particularly cordial welcome because of the prestige that the PCI enjoys, the role that it plays in Italy and Europe, and also the close acquaintance with our stances displayed by our various interlocutors. This in fact was the starting point for what was the most important and significant conversation on account of the status and role of our interlocutor — Usamah al-Baz, President Mubarak's political adviser, who began by expressing appreciation of "the wise and consistent stance maintained by the PCI on he Middle East ever since 1967." Analyzing the global and regional implications of the Middle East crisis, Al-Baz stressed that the peace and security requirements of region's peoples objectively conflict with those of the two superpowers (and at present especially those of the United States) but that there is a similarity of political, economic, and security interests with Europe. Unfortunately, he said, the European governments too often act as forces subordi-

nate to American strategy; therefore there must be a change of mentality and approach, if Europe is effectively to perform a more active role.

Among the negative factors to be borne in mind Mubarak's adviser indicated in particular the divisions within the PLO, which must be surmounted, because "without the PLO there can be no settlement in the Middle East;" the absence at present of a united Arab viewpoint on specific ways of resolving the Palestinian problem; and the repercussions of terrorist attacks, which must be condemned but which must not be confused with the Palestinian people's sacrosanct liberation struggle.

On behalf of the PCI Comrade Rubbi reasserted the need to seek a just and above all comprehensive solution to the conflict (since separate accords do not resolve but in fact exacerbate and worsen the problems), to surmount the deadlock caused by the opposing extremisms on the Israeli and Arab sides, and to encourage through direct relations the action of the democratic and progressive forces in Israel. He reasserted our resolute condemnation of terrorism but at the same time our complete support for the Palestinians' just struggle for their national rights. He expressed our party's support for the plan for an international conference under UN auspices and for the prompt return to the Arab League of such an important country as Egypt.

We also heard similar assessments to those expressed by Usamah al-Baz from Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Muhammad 'Abdallah, and, despite differing points of emphasis, from former Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil — all prominent representatives of the National Democratic Party. From the opposition ranks we met with a wide-ranging delegation of the National Progressive Unionist Party headed by Khalid Muhi al-Din and with Socialist Labor Party leader Ibrahim Shukri. Our series of meetings ended with a conversation with the former editor of *Al-Ahram* (and spokesman for Al-Nasir) and former prime minister, the very well-known Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, and a visit to Italian Ambassador Giovanni Migluolo.

Norwegian Defense Minister Departs After Visit

NC300745 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA) — Norwegian Defense Minister General Frederick Bull-Hansen left Cairo this morning for home at the end of a 5-day visit to Egypt, during which he held military talks with Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production. The Norwegian official was seen off at the airport by Staff Major General Yahya 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Bahansawi, commander of the central military zone.

Communiques Report Air, Ground Strikes

Communique No 2,421

JN291742 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Communique No 2,421 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 October 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our noble people will always be capable — thanks to the contribution of its men — of wresting victory in their battle against the clique of backwardness and aggression. The aggressors will reap only defeat, God willing. The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. To inflict further losses on the remnants of the aggressor Khomeyniite clique, our aircraft at 1635 [1335 GMT] today dealt intensive and concentrated strikes on the Kermanshah and Shahabad camps. Our heroic pilots succeeded in dealing crushing blows to the assembly points of the evil Khomeyniites in the two camps and at the camps' command centers, killing a large number of them and destroying their equipment, weapons, and ammunition dumps and arsenals. Explosions were seen at all the targets sought out by our air attack. Fire and smoke were also seen rising from the targets that were hit.

After carrying out these two missions with courage and skill, our pilots returned safely to the homeland protected by God.

Let the evil Khomeyniites know that we will continue to hit them, for the weapons of right know their way to the wrongdoers.

Blessed be our heroic Air Force for its contributions to the battle of honor and dignity, the battle of the defense of great Iraq. Our success comes with God's assistance.

2. With determination and ability, our brave men in the III Army Corps east of Al-Basrah continued their combat activities against enemy sectors, inflicting on them the following losses:

A. The destruction of 10 infantry positions and a 60-mm mortar position and killing or wounding of their occupants.

B. The destruction of one 60-mm mortar and killing of all its crew.

C. The destruction of two enemy machine guns.

D. The destruction of one observation post.

3. Our units in the VI Army Corps east of the Tigris used their various weapons against enemy personnel and enemy weapons and vehicles, destroying two rafts, one vehicle, one observation post, and two infantry positions, and set two ammunition dumps on fire.

4. Our units in the II Army Corps central sector dealt punishing blows to enemy assembly centers and vehicles, inflicting further losses on the enemy.

Our units in other areas of the same sector destroyed an enemy vehicle and two different positions, and set one ammunition dump on fire.

5. Our forces killed one enemy soldier and destroyed one bulldozer in the IV Army Corps east of Maysan.

6. Our forces destroyed two infantry positions and killed their occupants in the I Army Corps norther sector.

7. Our forces killed one enemy soldier and started fires on the enemy side in the VII Army Corps sector.

8. Our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector, while carrying out their duty in no-man's-land, seized two rifles and equipment left by the enemy.

9. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in Halabjah District with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 October 1986

Downing of Two Planes Denied

JN291837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iran's allegations that it downed two Iraqi planes. In a statement to INA, the military spokesman said that after attacking two Iranian camps today all the Iraqi aircraft returned safely to base.

The spokesman added: It appears that as a result of their heavy losses the Iranians have resorted to fabricating reports in a petty manner that cannot convince anyone.

Refineries, Maritime Target Hit

JN300914 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0828 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Military Communique No 2,422 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 Oct 1986]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] O proud Iraqis. At 0630 today, a number of our planes penetrated deep inside Iran aiming for the remaining installations of the Kermanshah oil refineries, which are of extreme importance, to prevent the enemy from repairing them and to deprive the Khomeyniites of reusing them. Our hero hawks, with their known efficiency, arrived at these oil refineries and the important targets there and directed their accurate, destructive bombs with extreme accuracy. They managed, God willing and thanks to the courage for which they are known, to destroy the isolation units [as heard] at these refineries, the pumps, and a number of the remaining reservoirs. Explosions covered the area of the struck targets and clouds of smoke and fire rose from them.

In addition to this, the hero hawks delivered an accurate, effective hit to a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0430 today. After carrying out these heroic duties, all our planes

returned safely to base, praise be to God. [Passage omitted] Blessed be our Air Force. Ahead toward new victories under the fluttering banner of our great leader Saddam Husayn, may God protect and preserve him.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1986

Commander on Air Force Ability To Challenge Iran

JN291245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense has stressed that the Iraqi Air Force is always ready to challenge all the defenses the Tehran rulers have prepared to protect military, economic, and air installations throughout Iran. Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban said that Iraq has given the Iranian rulers more than one opportunity to resort to reason and to realize that their insistence on continuing their aggression against Iraq will result in the destruction of the remainder of their military and economic resources.

In a statement published by the weekly magazine *Alif Ba'*, he described the current situation in Iran as grave as a result of the winter season, which is accompanied by serious shortages in fuel, supplies, and equipment.

Ot Gen Hamid Sha'ban ridiculed the Tehran rulers' complaint about the Iraqi Air Force raid on the Shiraz military base and the destruction of 23 military transport planes at this base. He said the Iranians rulers know before anyone else that those planes were used in transporting weapons and ammunition to feed their war machine. The Air Force commander spoke about the missiles given to Iran by the two treasonous regimes in Damascus and Tripoli to strike at residential areas in Iraq. He said these missiles will backfire on the heads of the Khomeyniites wherever they may be, because they will not intimidate Iraq and its valiant people.

Delegation Leaves for Moscow Committee Meetings

JN291152 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Oct (INA) — 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Iraqi National Oil Company, leftBagdhad for Moscow today leading a delegation to the meetings of the Joint Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, technical, scientific, and trade cooperation.

In a statement to INA, 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim said that during these meetings, which will be held on the level of deputy chairman of the Iraqi and Soviet sides, progress made toward implementing the minutes of the 16th session held in Baghdad in May will be reviewed. He added the delegation will hold a series of meetings with some Soviet officials on bilateral cooperation and ways to enhance and promote it in the interest of the two friendly countries. The delegation comprises representatives from the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, Oil, Irrigation, and Trade as well as those from the Foreign Economic Relations Committee and the Iraqi Central Bank.

SAWT AL-SHA'B on 'Reconciliation' Visit to Iraq

JN290857 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 17

[Editorial: "The Single Pan-Arab Trench"]

[Text] Amid the dark clouds over the region — especially in the Gulf region, where intensive Iranian preparations are under way, and in southern Lebanon, which is going through another bloody phase that cannot be separated from what is expected on the Iran-Iraq front — and amid the grave and complicated circumstances and changes that have added misery to an already desperate situation, Jordan began its new moves toward Baghdad. His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Baghdad to achieve a number of basic objectives in Jordanian policy to tackle several hot issues.

The king's mission in these important circumstances is the same one which he has always sponsored and tried to put into practice. The purpose of this mission is to reactivate Arab solidarity and to patch up differences, especially between Baghdad and Damascus, which were visited a few days ago by Prince 'Abdallah, the envoy of King Fahd, in an attempt to achieve reconciliation and avoid impending danger.

King Husayn's keen desire to achieve his solidarity mission reflects a profound belief in the need to overcome all difficulties and to achieve solidarity as quickly as possible since it has been confirmed that the Iranian enemy is planning to carry out a new aggression by the middle of next month and that Israel, in coordination with Iran, is also planning a serious military attack on the Golan and the southern Lebanese fronts. Jordan believes the real dangers threatening both flanks of the Arab nation could torpedo a number of political equations and take us back to square one.

Therefore, the king's mission, which is prompted by concern for joint Arab action and solidarity, is a pan-Arab necessity to stave off the coming Iranian and Israeli aggressions and to prevent the success of the plan against the entire Arab existence and, consequently, against the Arab people's national and pan-Arab aspirations.

Reactivating Arab solidarity, patching up Arab differences, and setting up a unified Arab front against all dangers is the key to supporting Iraq in the present crucial circumstances. The Jordanian-Iraqi stand since the outbreak of the Gulf war on 4 September 1980 has proven to be the cornerstone of defending Arab identity. This stand has in fact kept up Arab hope, which is the target of the complicated and vague game of nations.

This is not the first time King Husayn has visited Iraq, but there is no doubt that in view of the pressing circumstances on the regional and international levels this visit has become the hope for a single pan-Arab trench.

JERUSALEM STAR Criticizes UK Move Against Syria

JN300825 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 30 Oct-5 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Sad Affair"]

[Text] The recent rupture in diplomatic relations between the United Kingdom and Syria is a serious blow to the voice of moderation and a setback to attempts to ease up tension in Arab-European relations.

Each party has had its chance to tell the world its side of the story concerning the alleged attempt by a Jordanian, Nizar Hindawi, to plant a bomb in an El Al Israeli civilian airliner flying from London to Tel Aviv. The reaction from the British side and the crusade, which the United States was more than happy to join, has assumed irrational proportions, especially from a country which has a significant and special role to play in the Middle East region and must, by now, we hope, understand the complexities involved in its issues and the restrain that must be practised when dealing with them.

So far, both countries have been the main losers in the recent and sudden cut in relations. Britain was let down by its European allies who rejected a British plan to isolate and punish Syria; while the Syrians are getting no more than a lip service from their Arab brethren in support of its call to terminate all economic and political relations with Britain. The Americans say they are still thinking of what possible sanctions they could force on Syria, while at the same time they fear for the fate of their hostages in Lebanon if Syria should decide to pull out of all mediation efforts.

Would the situation get worse? We hope not. Mrs Thatcher's government seems to have grasped a full understanding of consequences of its latest action. Whatever the accusations against Syria may be, Britain was at some stage the world's master of diplomacy. Termination of relations should have been the last option and not the only alternative for London.

The Syrian-British crisis also points to the same old syndrome which has attacked and weakened Arab unity of action. As we await fresh developments in the Anglo-Syrian crisis, we can only hope that Britain's Arab friends will use their offices for a good cause.

Further on Visit by Spanish Foreign Minister

King Husayn Receives Minister

JN291551 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Amman, 29 Oct (PETRA) — His Majesty King Husayn received Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. The Spanish minister conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Juan Carlos I, the Spanish monarch, and the greetings of the Spanish Government and people to His Majesty King Husayn.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Hasan, the foreign minister, the Jordanian ambassador in Madrid, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman.

Al-Masri Holds Talks

JN291301 Amman Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Talks were held at the Foreign Ministry today between the Jordanian and Spanish sides headed by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and the visiting Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez. During the meeting, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the distinguished relations between the two countries and their commitment to promote them in implementation of the directives of His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty Juan Carlos.

Mr al-Masri briefed his Spanish counterpart on Jordanian efforts for realizing Arab solidarity and a unified stand toward various problems. He also explained continued Jordanian endeavors for achieving an equitable and just peace in the Middle East and for the convening of a n international conference.

Further on Talks

JN291546 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Amman, 29 Oct (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez held a round of talks at the Foreign Ministry this morning. [passage omitted]

Al-Masri reviewed the Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab territory and the economic and social circumstances from which the people there are suffering, which aim to displace the legitimate people and replace them with Israeli settlers. Al-Masri noted the continuous Jordanian efforts to support the steadfastness of our relatives in the occupied territory, to entrench their existence on their land, and to help them confront the Israeli policies.

The Jordanian foreign minister touched on the Iraq-Iran war. He explained the Jordanian stand on this war and its absolute support for Iraq's positive stand on the initiatives and Security Council resolutions calling for an end to the war, which has exhausted both countries' material and human resources. He expressed the hope that Iran would accept the international resolutions and enter talks to end the fighting, return to the international border, and resolve the existing disputes through peaceful means.

The two sides' views on all issues discussed were identical.

King Husayn To Open Parliament Session 1 Nov

JN301158 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 30 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn will open the fourth session of the Jordanian Parliament on Saturday [1 November]. The king will make a speech from the throne dealing in detail with the current Arab situation, the latest Arab and international developments, and the basic policies on local and international levels. The king will also speak about Jordan's achievements on all levels and future plans.

Following the opening session, the House of Representatives will hold a session to elect a committee from its members to draft a reply to the king's speech. The Senate will also hold a special session for this purpose.

The House of Representatives is expected to reelect 'Akif al-Fayiz.

The parliament will discuss 63 laws and draft laws in addition to new laws that the government might submit to it.

Minister Discusses West Bank Development Plan

JN291124 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 21

[Text] Amman — Dr Sami Jawdah, minister of state for prime ministry affairs, has said the occupied Arab territories' development plan will be implemented as of the beginning of next year.

In a statement to *Al-Dustur*, the minister added that the government discussed this plan in the same manner as it discussed the East Bank 5-year development plan, when all official and popular figures of all the kingdom's governorates and districts participated in discussing it.

He said: Several meetings have recently been held for West Bank deputies in the presence of the minister of state for prime ministry affairs, the minister of occupied territories affairs, and the minister of planning. The deputies discussed projects included in the comprehensive development plan for the occupied territories and showed full understanding of all projects and their aims. He added: The West Bank deputies in Amman made remarks and suggested including new projects in the plan, whether in the area which the deputy represents or in the occupied territories in general.

The minister said the plan has been amended so it will bolster steadfastness on the land, improve citizens' living conditions, and increase their income. He said priorities in the plan go to agricultural affairs, land utilization, employment, promotion of industrial ventures, health services, and aid to charity societies, institutes, and schools.

Dr Jawdah said other meetings will be held in the next 2 weeks, particularly after the rest of the West Bank deputies arrive in Amman to attend the new ordinary session of parliament on Saturday. He added some official and popular figures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip expressed their opinion about the compre-

hensive development plan and that everyone approved and supported it.

Interview With Bethlehem Mayor, Nabulus Figure
JN232040 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1827 GMT 23 Oct 86

[Interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Sa'id Kan'an, an academic figure in Nabulus, by news director Muhammad Amin; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Amin] Mr Kan'an, several Arab mayors were recently appointed. They replaced Israeli officers in running the affairs of some West Bank cities. This issue has aroused a controversy in the occupied Arab territories. What is your opinion of this?

[Kan'an] We support the idea of having any Arab municipality in the West Bank and Gaza Strip run by Arab municipal councils. It goes without saying that it is far better to have Arab municipal councils and Arab mayors rather than Israeli officers control the fate of this or that city. I am surprised at the hue and cry raised over the appointment of the three Arab mayors because we all remember that when the late Zafir al-Masri was appointed in Nabulus, there was a kind of consensus by all parties to accept his appointment to that post. At the time, this was justified by the fact that is is better to have an Arab mayor in a big city such as Nabulus.

[Amin, interrupting] Which parties do you mean?

[Kan'an] I can say that these parties are Jordan, the PLO in particular, and other Arab and local parties. I am surprised at the hue and cry that has been raised over the appointment of these mayors, because in the final analysis the presence of Arab municipal councils and Arab mayors is in the interest of the kinfolk and will help bolster their steadfastness. It is far better to have these Arab mayors rather than Israeli officers. We can only maneuver within the boundaries of what we have and what is available to us in the occupied territories. Naturally, there is the occupation, which tries to impose something on us. On our part, we fight and struggle to change this equation. We succeeded in appointing these three mayors. I hope that this will also be the case in the other municipal councils throughout the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

[Amin] Does this mean that the people there have two sets of criteria by which to judge things? Do people there have more than one stand on similar issues?

[Kan'an] The majority in the West Bank supports the appointment of Arab mayors and councils within the known conditions; that is, to maintain Palestinian constants inside the occupied territory and to serve the people, cities, and villages they manage. This is the only thing I can understand.

[Amin] Do the new mayors play a specific political role?

[Kan'an] We do not want to fall into the Zionist propaganda traps. Those mayors serve their cities and people inside the occupied territory. There are no political objectives since those mayors announced in advance that they would not be alternatives to the PLO. They announced this in many statements. Furthermore, they announced that their basic objective is to serve their people, cities, and villages. Therefore, the people inside the occupied territory are generally in favor of the appointment of those mayors despite the voices casting doubt.

[Amin] Abu Jiriys, do the voices which resisted the appointment of the cities' sons to manage the affairs there want the Israeli offices to continue their administration of the cities and carry out the Israeli plans for the big cities?

[Frayj] This, of course, was the other choice. Should the Israeli officers continue to run the affairs of Hebron, Ramallah, and Al-Birah or should the sons of these cities run the affairs of their people? The ideal solution is to hold municipal elections. We call for these elections. This is a right stipulated in the law. However, there is the occupation. The sovereignty of the law is not in our hands. We have to ask the Israeli authorities to agree to hold elections. If these authorities do not agree, shall we say to Israel: Let those officers run the affairs of Ramallah, Hebron, and Al-Birah municipalities? Why? The appointed mayors are competent and respected personalities. They are the sons of the cities to which they were appointed mayors. Jordanian municipal law allows the appointment of municipal committees. I see nothing wrong with this. [passage omitted]

[Amin] Mr Kan'an, in light of your daily experience with the kinfolk in the occupied territory, would you give us an idea about the latest developments in the situation there?

[Kan'an] There is total disintegration of the society in the occupied homeland in every respect, including economic, social, and cultural aspects. The occupation is trying to cause disintegration in the economic, social, and cultural structure of the Arab society in the occupied homeland. The kinfolk there are steadfast. There is a simple equation. The Zionist movement and the occupation ultimately want to control the Palestinian territories. This plan was created during the days of Theodor Herzl and was implemented from the early 20th Century until now. We all know this plan is being implemented cleverly and systematically. The truth is that the kinfolk are showing serious steadfastness regardless of the negative aspects of the past. The Arab society in the occupied homeland is becoming more coherent than it was in the past. It is becoming aware of the fact that our main battle is with the Israeli occupation in the first and last place. Any other battle is secondary, so it has no importance and must be brushed aside at this stage.

[Amin] Is this taking place in the occupied territories?

[Kan'an] The awareness exists to some extent. It is at the stage of providing momentum for resisting this plan. As Abu Jiryis said, our steadfastness in the occupied territories is a rejection of all Zionist plans and a call for maintaining the Arab future in the hands of the masses who are steadfast there. Our issue, in the first place, is the issue of the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territories who await the final solution. We, in the

occupied territories, suffer greatly from the Zionist plans. There is also no Arab support for steadfastness in the occupied territories. We were delighted to hear about Jordan's decision to implement a development plan supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people on their territory.

[Amin] Mr Kan'an, why do you think Jordan is now implementing the plan to support the kinfolk in the occupied territories? Why did the plan come into being?

[Kan'an] Sir, let us go back in time.

[Amin] All right.

[Kan'an] Since 1967, Jordan has played its role well in regard to steadfastness and backing the kinfolk in the occupied territories. Jordan continued to shoulder this matter until an Arab summti conference was held in Baghdad in 1978.

[Amin] What was Jordan's role before the Baghdad conference?

[Kan'an] It supported..[changes thought] It was evident to us that it supported our institutions, our municipalities, our rural councils, charitable institutions, employees, and retired people and opened the bridges to our agricultural products. It was clear [words indistinct] but in the summit confernece, which was held in 1978, Arab countries established a joint fund for supporting steadfastness through cooperation between Jordan and the PLO.

This resulted in the formation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee which played an appreciated role, despite some negative aspects, from 1978 until the Arab countries — or most of them — stopped honoring their financial commitments toward supporting the steadfastness of the kinfolk. We felt the need to have a comprehensive development plan to keep people on their land. We have a terrible unemployment crisis. Among the graduates who increase every year — doctors, engineers, layers and administrators — huge numbers do not find jobs. Following the current economic crisis in Israel, Israeli factories began to lay off Arab laborers, We realized there was an Arab migration toward the [West] Bank and the Gaza Strip. This accentuated the gravity of the situation.

I would like to tell of the historic background pertaining to the plan to back the kinfolk in the West Bank. After the halt of the Arab commitment toward steadfastness, Jordan discovered there was an urgent need to appress the following two problems:

First: There is in the West Bank a Zionist plan to disintegrate the Palestinian society, As I said earlier. There are also economic, financial, cultural, and social crises in the West Bank. Jordan realized it was its duty — a pan- Arab responsibility and commitment and a historical responsibility — to support the steafastness of the kinfolk in the West Bank.

Second: We have to be fully aware that Jordanian national interest entails achieving steadfastness in the occupied homeland. We are aware that the Zionist movement wants to drive the Palestinian people toward the East Bank of Jordan. If this, God forbid, takes place there will be about a million Palestinains emigrating to the East Bank. Jordan cannot absorb these huge numbers of new emigrants regardless of the national aspects. We are talking about practical aspects.

There will not be schools, hospitals, houses or an Arab demographic balance [in the West Bank] if this happens. That is why it is in Jordan's interest to back the kinfolk in the West Bank so they are steadfast on their land in the face of the Zionist plans. We are aware of this and welcome it.

The officials told me — when I met with his majesty the king, his highness the prince, and all the officials — that Jordan has no ambitions of ruling the West Bank. Our steafastness in the occupied territories is a steadfastness for Jordan in the East Bank as well. We are traveling in one boat and have the same fate. I do not want to talk about the historic and organic ties between the two peoples of the two banks, as I believe these matters are known to all.

[Amin] When the development plan to bolster our people's steadfastness in the occupied Arab territory was first proposed, many doubts were raised. Some said Jordan had a specific regional political objective behind the plan. What do you think of such talk, Abu Jiryis?

[Frayj] Let those who cast doubts give us an alternative plan. We need to build schools. What is wrong with building schools and hospitals, constructing roads and houses, digging water wells and implementing water projects, boosting industry and agriculture, reactivating the economy in the West Bank, encouraging the people to live as Brother Sa'id has already said, and finding jobs for graduates, young people, and the unemployed? Is this assistance blasphemy or politics? Is there any politics in my plan to assist my brother? We in Bethlehem need support and we welcome aid from any side. The West Bank needs support and Gaza is in stronger need of backing. We do not have a hospital in Bethlehem.

[Amin] What is Bethlehem's population?

[Frayj] There are 130,000 people in the Bethlehem area. We only have a miserable hospital of about 50 beds. It is in very bad condition. What is wrong with having a hospital qualified to receive patients? Why do we always confuse things with politics and accuse one another? The Jordanian plan was drawn up by a well-known, respectable Palestinian professor and minister. This plan is supported by the Jordanian Government and his majesty the king. We all come to Jordan and meet with his majesty the king. We tell him: Sir, we are lost and we need support.

Who of us has not asked for Jordan's aid whenever he visited Amman since 1967? What does the opening of bridges mean? Does that not mean support? Trucks transport our goods, agricultural products, building materials, and so forth. Is that not support? In 1985, 75,000 truckloads were transported from the West Bank and Gaza Strip to the East Bank. Is this not support? Also 1.5 million people cross the bridges in both directions every year. Is this not support? Is it politics to allocate a sum of money to a certain sector? If it is, let us then build a wall similar to that of Berlin and close the border. People in the occupied territory will then die. The one who opposes the development plan should

call for closing the border. He will then sentence the people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to death and displacement.

[Amin] What remains of the issue if the citizens there die and surrender?

[Frayj] Who will benefit from that? Nothing will remain. We need support from Jordan because we and Jordan are one part. The West Bank is one lung and the East Bank is another and the Jordan River is the windpipe linking the two lungs in one body. Otherwise, we in the West Bank cannot live. Why do we confuse everything with politics?

[Kan'an] Brother Muhamamd, I would like to add to what Brother Abu Jiryis has said by indicating that in the absence of full Arab support for us in the West Bank and in view of the present strategic balance, there is no...

[Amin, interrupting] Which strategic balance?

[Kan'an] The military strategic balance. There is no battle in the future...

[Amin, interrupting] Is there a strategic balance? [laughter]

[Kan'an] Regrettably, no. We are aware of the fact that there is no strategic balance whatsoever between us and Israel.

[Amin] This means there is no military option.

[Kan'an] There is no military option in the forseeable future.

Consequently, there are two sides of the equation. The active side, which is Israel, and the negative side which is just watching, that is, the people in the occupied territory. We need another side to rectify this equation, because in this equation the active side is the side which always benefits from realities.

Therefore, we urge Jordan to proceed toward developing the West Bank. We hope the PLO will also partcipate in Jordan's development plan and in bolstering the people's steadfastness. I call for this from this rostrum and hope there will be an Arab summit conference in the near future to discuss the deteriorating situation in the occupied territory — a summit in which the PLO and Jordan will seek a joint plan to further bolster the people's steadfastness in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. [passage omitted]

Amman Interviews Newly-Appointed Al-Birah Mayor

JN290839 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Interview with Al-Birah Mayor Hasan Mustafa al-Tawil on 28 October by an unidentified reporter carried within "The Occupied Homeland; News and Views" program — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Welcome, Hasan Mustafa al-Tawil, mayor of Al-Birah. Would you please tell us the reasons and motives that prompted you to assume the mayoralty of Al-Birah?

[Al-Tawil] National zeal and enthusiasm. We also realized Al-Birah cannot make any progress nor have any future without its people. We realized there would be great differences if one of Al-Birah's citizens assumed mayoral responsibilities, as such a citizen better understands the town's needs of construction, progress, and prosperity. Therefore, we consulted most people in Al-Birah, in cooperation with the Jordanian Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry. These consultations resulted in our assumption of mayoral duties.

[Reporter] What was the opinion of the Al-Birah people?

[Al-Tawil] The citizens were extremely happy to see an Arab assume responsibility, as he speaks their language and this facilitates their affairs regarding work, licenses, and so forth. The citizens used to find it difficult to satisfy his needs.

[Reporter] This means the citizen was suffering when an Israeli officer was running mayoral affairs.

[Al-Tawil] Yes. A wife or daughter of a citizen in the United States or anywhere else used to be ashamed of going to the muncipality. She preferred not to go to the municipality.

[Reporter] As a citizen of Al-Birah, how was the level of services?

[Al-Tawil] The level of services was very low. There were no services worth mentioning. There were no new projects. In 1981 we were planning to build a new municipality. This plan was frozen. A plan to build a slaughterhouse in 1981 was not completed. Plans to repair some streets and build new ones were not implemented. Two years ago new land was annexed to Al-Birah, but no streets were opened or repaired and electricity and water services were not developed. Not all people can buy land on the main street, which was paved and serviced, because a square meter of land on this street is sold at 30-50 dinars. Anyone can buy land from the newly-annexed areas at a price of 3-5 dinars per square meter and build a house for himself. Therefore, such areas need streets, water, and electricity.

[Reporter] Now that you have assumed your responsibility as Al-Birah mayor, what projects does Al-Birah intend to implement in the near future, God willing?

[Al-Tawil] We do have plans to implement some projects, including a sewage system following the town's expansion. This system costs 821,434 Jordanian dinars. There is also the commercial market project, which will consist of six stories. Two stories will be used as parking lots and four for commercial purposes with an overall cost of 775,000 dinars. There is also a plan to build a municipality. This project was started in 1981 and was then frozen. This will cost about 260,000 dinars. Another project is related to constructing streets, estimated to cost 192,000 dinars. There was an agreement to asphalt some streets before we assumed the mayoralty. Work to asphalt these streets began on the first day we assumed responsibility. This project costs 167,343 dinars and nothing has so far been paid to cove this cost.

There are also projects to expand some schools and construct playgrounds and walls. These cost about 119,000 dinars. The municipality needs some vehicles and cars. We need a road roller,

an excavator, and a garbage truck which cost 139,000 dinars. There is also a slaughterhouse project. The slaughter house was built in 1981 but was not completed. This slaughterhouse will serve both Al-Birah and Ramallah at an initial cost of 97,500 dinars. There is also a plan to extend electricity to a large area included within the municipality's boundaries. This area is witnessing building activity and many people are now living there, but it has no streets, electricity, or water. It requires about 50,000 dinars.

[Reporter] What is the overall cost of these projects?

[Al-Tawil] About 3 million Jordanian dinars.

[Reporter] You must have presented your plans to the officials at the Occupied Territories Affairs Ministry.

[Al-Tawil] Yes, we presented them and all agreed to fulfill our demands within the limits of the law and budget. We hope everything will be done to everybody's satisfaction.

Ramallah Mayor on Current, Future Projects

JN290858 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Interview with Ramallah Mayor Khalil Musa Khalil on 28 October by an unidentified reporter carried within "The Occupied Homeland; News and Views" program — recorded]

[Reporter] Welcome, Khalil Musa Khalil, mayor of Ramallah. You recently assumed the mayoralty of Ramallah. If you please, what motivated you to assume the mayoralty of Ramallah?

[Khalil] What motivated me to assume the mayoralty of Ramallah is that it was the desire of all citizens. Most citizens have been urging us during the past years to take over the municipality instead of having an Israeli officer. This urging continued to increase until we put forward a request to assume the mayoralty.

[Reporter] I understand from that that it is in the interest of citizens in all the West Bank towns as well as in Ramallah to have an Arab citizen as mayor?

[Khalil] Of course, mayoralties must be assumed by Arab citizens.

[Reporter] Mr Khalil, what was the reaction of citizens toward your assumption of the mayoralty?

[Khalil] The citizens' attitude was very supportive. It was received with overwhelming happiness and jubilation. I can even say that I saw with my own eyes tears of happiness in the eyes of some of those who came to extend congratulations at the municipality building.

[Reporter] What are the projects that the Ramallah muncipality or the current municipality council intend to implement?

[Khalil] Brother, in the past years there were no development projects in the city. We found that the town was in dire need of several development projects. We have plans for 18 projects. Among these projects is the paving of roads and building new ones. The town of Ramallah has trippled in size. This requires building and paving roads and illumination.

[Reporter, interrupting] You mean horizontal expansion without services?

[Khalil] Expansion of area. It was 4,500 dunums. In 1983, it became 11,500. It is natural that with this construction and expansion it has become necessary to build streets and provide illumination as well as sewage and water facilities. The municipality was responsible for garbage collection. There were no projects in real terms to promote the town. It is true that some streets were paved, but the development projects required by the increasing population of the town did not exist.

[Reporter] Do you have a plan in mind to promote these services?

[Khalil] Absolutely. I have in hand now about 18 projects.

[Reporter] Were these projects submitted to officials in the Occupied Territory Affairs Ministry?

[Khalil] I came only yesterday. The projects were submitted, but have not been studied yet. We will study them objectively and see what can be implemented and what cannot be implemented at the current stage.

[Reporter] Could we know what these projects are?

[Khalil] We have a project for paving all the town's streets, building new streets, sidewalks, providing lighting for them, and expanding the lighting network. We also have projects for expanding the sewage network, 70 percent of which has already been completed and we will complete the rest. There are projects for building modern rubbish incinerators, parking lots, and a poultry slaughterhouse. We also plan to buy vehicles.

[Reporter] And the total cost of these projects?

[Khalil] The projects I mentioned are for basic services. There are development projects. We intend to build a central building that can serve as a complex for departments, commercial centers, parking lots, offices, clinics, etc. These projects cost approximately 1,000,700 dinars. There is also a project for building a complex for handicraft industries. There is a project for a commercial building near the Al-Hashmi square. There is the muncipality hall which has not been completed yet and which is used for lectures and other cultural purposes. There is a project to build a refrigerated store for vegetables, meat, etc. In the academic field, we have a project to build a new preparatory school for boys an elementary school for girls because the existing one includes elementary and secondary grades and there is not enough room for all these. The cost of the projects that we would like to implement is about 5,200,000 dinars. However, we are awaiting study of the projects and what the officials here can offer and which projects they will approve. We pray to God that they will respond to our requests.

Decision to Represent Syria Criticized
NC291747 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Responsible political sources in Lebanon have criticized the government's decision to look after the interests of the terrorist Syrian regime in London. This follows Britain's move to break diplomatic relations with Damascus due to the latter's involvement in the recent terrorist operations against the West. The sources believe that Lebanon's action implies approval of the Syrian regime's terrorist activities. This, according to the sources, is incompatible with Lebanon's policy of maintaining strong ties with the West. [passage omitted]

RFL Notes Reduction of U.S. Diplomats in Beirut
NC291755 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] CNA reports that a number of U.S. diplomats working in the American Embassy in Beirut, together with their wives, left Lebanon permanently via Larnaca 2 days ago. The diplomats include advisers and the military attache.

The sources reveal that their departure is one of the measures recently taken by the U.S. Administration to reduce the number of diplomats at the American Embassy in Beirut. These measures come in the wake of the British decision to sever relations with Syria and the recall of the U.S. ambassador in Damascus for consultations.

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly Wants Al-Asad Meeting
NC300731 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] After Deputy Auguste Bakhus visited the Presidential Palace yesterday, he quoted President Amin al-Jumayyi' as saying: Our reliance on Syria alone remains the best guarantee for solving our problem and ending our tragedies. Any other option will lead nowhere.

Bakhus added that President al-Jumayyil attaches great importance to a meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian officials, convinced that this would move the solution process along the firm and right path.

Junblatt on Palestinian Presence, Coastal Road
NC291113 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, held a news conference at 1100 today, which ended a short while ago.

He began by saying: It is necessary to clarify some basic points in light of the events that have taken place in Sidon and the decisions made in Nabih Birri's home.

First, we are not trying to occupy Sidon. We are seeking to secure the coastal road to the south, in cooperation with the Sidon Political Council and the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd forces. It is both our duty and the proper course of action to secure the road that links us with the southerners. I don't think that Sidon is blocking the road. However, some problems, which we reject, have taken place. We are also seeking to implement the Damascus agreement on the Al-Rashidiyah camp, taking into consideration the provocation by the [Palestinian] Al-Qastal forces. We reject such provocations, and we reject any Palestinian expansion in the south. If some people abroad, particularly 'Arafat, are dreaming of restoring the pre-1982 status quo and of returning to Tyre, Sidon, and Beirut, we and the nationalist forces have a clear and frank response: We support the rights of the Palestinian people, but we reject their attempt to use these rights as a means of pressure, in order to get involved in the political game in the Middle East. We refuse to be a mere appendage of the Palestinian revolution, as we were in the past. We will serve the Palestinian revolution everywhere, but we must deal with problems and ideological undertones, in cooperation with our comrades in the Amal Movement and the nationalist forces.

Junblatt continued: Let the comrades in the Palestinian revolution hear me well: Firing a Katyusha at Israel from Lebanon will not change the equation, but it will bring calamities to the south. It will provide Israel with a new justification for entering Lebanon. We have no objection to fighting Israel. But let the fighting be part of a unified plan, from Aqaba to Al-Naqurah. We refuse to let Lebanon pay the price for what is termed confrontation. My advice to our ex-friend, 'Arafat, is that the road to Palestine passes through Damascus and Moscow, and not through any other capital. It is necessary to have a unified Palestinian-Syrian strategy, created in cooperation with the Soviet Union, if Palestine is to be liberated.

Junblatt called on the Palestinian National Salvation Front to play its proper role in the current political and military actions, because it must not remain in its current state of hesitant quiescence.

Junblatt said: I am honored to be the commander of the military force, but Walid Junblatt, the son of Kamal Junblatt and grandson of Shakib Arslan, will not permit his name to be used except in support of the general nationalist, Islamic, and Arab course.

Responding to a question, Junblatt said: We will not permit the road to the people of the south to be closed. The Amal Movement has the right to send military supplies to the south.

Asked about obstacles facing the dialogue among the government ministers, Junblatt said: The dialogue stumbled over the issue of our distinctive relations with Syria. As a ministerial committee, we must insist on the establishment of distinctive relations with Syria, but the other side, speaking through Sham'un, rejected this. The dialogue stopped at this point, because the other side is betting that the situation in the south will revert to that which existed prior to 1982.

Junblatt ruled out the possibility of a 12th summit meeting [between Al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Al-Asad], saying:

I do not see any new factors that require such a summit. They [referring to the Lebanese Christians] are all waiting for a new Israeli invasion.

Kan'an Orders Hubayqah's Men Out of Hospital

NC291812 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] According to security sources, medical services were recently suspended at Al-Mu'alaqah hospital in Zahlah because pro-Hubayqah men were stationed there. The inhabitants of Al-Biqa' took exception to this and complained to Syrian officials. As a result, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, intervened in the matter. He telephoned Eng As'ad Shaftari and told him to evacuate the hospital and transfer the men to the Old Serai near the statue of the Virgin Mary, where the Zahlah post office and prison are situated.

New Group Threatens Amal Movement, Syrians

NC300602 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] An explosion occurred in an Amal Movement post in Zuqaq al-Balat last night. The blast killed one of the people manning the post. A spokesman for the 'Ali Youth Movement [Haraka Fityan 'Ali] contacted our radio station last night and announced that his movement was responsible for the explosion. The spokesman pointed out that his movement will carry out a series of attacks against the offices of Amal and Syrian intelligence and will execute Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon.

'Lebanese Front' To Hold First Meeting

NC292129 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un has announced that agreement has been reached on forming the Lebanese Front [Al-Jabhah al-Lubnaniyah]. It will hold its first session to ensure that its members will take part and accept their task, which he described as serious and important given the current situation in Lebanon.

Sham'un made these statements after a meeting this evening, which was also attended by Phalangist Party leader George Sa'adah; National Liberal Party chief Dani Sham'un; Samir Ja'Ja', chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee; George 'Umayrah; and Karim Paqraduni.

Cease-Fire Agreed Upon for Burj al-Barajinah

NC292044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Urgent and intensive consultations are underway to contain the setback that occurred in the vicinity of Burj al-Barajinah camp this evening. A cease-fire has been agreed upon, to come into effect at 2130. At the same time, an Amal Movement official is in touch with Syrian observers and representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front in an effort to contain the clashes and prevent their recurrence.

In the meantime, sniper fire is still being directed from within the camp at the streets of Al-'Annan, the airport road, Al-Ta'awuniyah, and the inner quarters of Burj al-Barajinah [as heard].

Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri has circulated instructions to all Amal fighters to fully abide by the cease-fire and to exercise self-restraint and caution to frustrate the designs of those who are fishing in murky waters.

In Al-Rashidiyah camp, machine gun and rocket clashes are still going on following a setback this evening. Meanwhile, the situation in Sidon is good. The deployment of the Popular Liberation Army buffer force in Jinsnaya will be completed tomorrow.

Amal, Syrian Casualties

NC300546 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Violent clashes broke out in and around the Burj al-Barajinah camp last night. Machine guns and rockets were used in the fighting, which lasted until 0100 today. Explosions, though, continued to be heard until 0400. Security sources indicate that four Amal personnel and two Syrian observers were killed during the fighting. The Palestinians, however, sustained heavy casualties.

Clashes Resume in Beirut Camps

NC301055 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The airport road is coming under intense sniper fire from Palestinian gunmen's positions in the Burj al-Barajinah camp. Several persons have been injured.

Meanwhile, skirmishes between Amal and Palestinian fighters are continuing along the Burj al-Barajinah camp combat lines, and rocket fire is being heard. While acute tension prevails in Beirut's camps, efforts are underway to open the coastal road and secure provision of supplies for the Amal Movement. Within this context, a meeting was held in the home of 'Asim Qansuh at 1000 today, attended by George Hawi and Akram Shuhayyib as well as the military commanders of the armed organizations. The conferees discussed the coastal road plan and the joint security force that will try to maintain peace on the road.

Buffer Force Takes Up New Positions Around Sidon

NC291320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The Popular Liberation Army 15 minutes ago concluded its deployment in the Maria, Al-Sayyidah, Jabal al-Halib, and Duhur al-Miyah Wa Miyah points. The Al-Bitar, Shahin, and

Jarjurah buildings were evacuated and the Popular Liberation Army units took up positions there after the military committee managed to get the fighters to leave the buildings.

Situation Reported 'Normal'

NC300733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Calm has been restored in the city of Sidon, where life has returned to normal under strict security measures. Military operations in the camps and surrounding villages have stopped, and traffic is normal on the Beirut-Sidon-Tyre coastal road.

'National' Force Deployed

NC301045 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] As part of the efforts to deal with the conditions in Sidon and the areas around the Palestinian camps there, a meeting was held at the home of 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Ba'th Party Organization, at 1015 today. The meeting was attended by George Hawi, Akram Shuhayyib, Marwan Faris, Mustafa Fawwaz, Ilyas 'Atallah, Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad, and military officers of the nationalist parties. Major Nassar attended on behalf of the Syrian observers.

Afterward, Lt Col Fayyad said that the task of the joint national military force is to help the Popular Nasirite Organization to secure the coastal road. He added: The force has begun moving toward the area and will assemble near the Al-Awwali bridge prior to taking up its positions. This force comprises four companies or about 400 men representing the Socialist Progressive, Communist, Syrian Social Nationalist, and Ba'th Parties. Asked about the deployment of this force in the areas where clashes occurred, Lt Col Fayyad said this would require a political decision.

Diplomatic Arrangement With Britain Reached

JN301304 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] After it was agreed that Britain will have a British interests office in Damascus under the Australian flag and Syria will have a Syrian interests office in London under the Lebanese flag, a diplomatic source said three low-ranking British diplomats currently residing in Damascus will be allowed to stay in the Syrian capital and work at the British interests office. They are the second secretary, the consul, and an administrative attache. Three Syrian diplomats will remain in London and will carry out their duties at the Syrian interests office.

Some of the British diplomats in Syria left today. Some of them left by land via Turkey and others left by sea to Greece from Tartus harbor. The ambassador and the remaining members of the staff will leave tomorrow aboard a KLM plane. [passage omitted]

Monte Carlo Cites Khaddam's French TV Interview

JN300616 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam yesterday commented on Britain's attempts to involve the EC states in the anti-Syria campaign, affirming that the next meeting of the EC foreign ministers in London will bring nothing new because the British action was planned with Israel's assistance with the intent to harm Syria.

In this regard, Khaddam noted that the Syrian authorities suggested that Britain send an official committee to interrogate the Syrian officials whom the British Government accused of being accomplices in the Nizar al-Hindawi case, but the British Government rejected this suggestion.

The Syrian vice president, who was speaking on French television's Channel One last night, also touched on Damascus-Paris relations. He said France refrained from supporting the British stand against Syria for principled reasons and not because of the French hostages in Lebanon. He said the Syrian Government gave clear instructions to the security forces to cooperate with the French police to arrest those responsible for the recent Paris explosions. Khaddam also touched on the rumors about Syria receiving French weapons and pointed out Syria receives mainly Soviet weapons but, if necessary, will approach any other country in the world.

In an interview with the same television channel, French External Relations Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said France refused to agree to sell weapons to Syria and that France is currently being subjected to a disinformation campaign because of its presence in the Middle East. He denied France compromised or signed any settlement concerning the affair of Georges Ibrahim 'Abdallah, who is detained in France, with the aim of stopping the spate of violence in France.

Assembly Issues Memo to World Parliaments

JN291442 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 29 Oct 86

["Text" of memorandum addressed by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi to the presidents of world parliaments on Syria's stand on Britain's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Syria — date not given]

[Text] Greetings. Syria is currently being subjected to an unjust international campaign to brand it as one who allegedly encourages terrorism. This campaign is being escalated daily through international accusations, measures, and contacts engineered by the imperialist circles in London, Washington, and Tel Aviv. This confirms that this campaign is merely a cover for a joint conspiracy being planned by these circles to implement certain forms of political blackmail, or to carry out a direct aggression, perhaps one similar to the terrorist U.S. aggression against Libya in April, or perhaps to instigate the government of terrorist Yitzhaq Shamir, who is awaiting the appropriate opportunity to implement his party's expansionist programs.

Clearly, the aim of all this is to punish Syria for its firm stand against U.S. hegemony and Israeli expansionism, its stand to liberate the occupied Arab territory, regain the Palestinian people's rights, achieve accord in Lebanon, and preserve the unity of its land and people.

Since the eruption of the crisis at the beginning of this week, the British capital's behavior has revealed successive pieces of evidence that the Al-Hindawi affair was not an end in itself but a means through which the traditional British judicial system was exploited in an instrumentalist, unscrupulous manner to achieve frightening political objectives which enable Britain to regain a certain political role. Britain has sought to achieve this since the end of World War II and after its international status receded. Britain joined Israel in the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956. It supported Israel's aggression against the Arab territories in 1967. In the eighties, it carried out its military campaign in the Falklands. Here it is today extending a great service to the official Israeli terrorist policy, which is represented inside and around the occupied land by the campaigns of oppression, settlements, and expulsion, the demolition of houses, usurpation of crops and land, confiscation of water sources, and raids on villages and refugee camps. It is represented in the international arena by shooting down, hijacking, or diverting civilian airliners, as well as the assassinations and sabotage operations carried out by the Israeli intelligence agents, the Mosad, in European capitals, especially in Britain.

Why does Britain turn a blind eye to all these terrorist practices and use as a pretext the case of a demented man like Al-Hindawi, who has several allegiances, to turn it into an exaggerated international issue? Is it legitimate terrorism for the Israeli Air Force to raid Lebanon and for the U.S. to raid Libya to which Britain extends filed and political support? How long will such immoral laws continue? Is Britain's instigation of the European Community states against Syria and the poisoning of Arab-European relations ethical? We appreciate the wisdom of the European Community, especially Greece and France. This wisdom has prevented the European Community from joining the

British campaign against the Arabs which would have undermined the Arab-European dialogue and joint action and cooperation projects. Our appreciation for this wisdom was further entrenched by what was announced this morning, 29 October 1986, in terms of Washington's anger with the European Community because it did not adopt a stand against Syria.

We appeal to the European parliaments to support the stand of their governments in not bowing to the U.S.-British pressure on this sensitive issue. We would like to remind our colleagues, the European parliamentarians in particular, that the British colonialist policy during the past 2 centuries more than any other factor marred a long history of multifaceted relations between the Arab and European regions. It is absolutely unethical for the British Government to employ the European Community for its own ends just as it did the British judicial system. Moreover, it is absolutely unethical for Britain to completely ignore the declared and practiced Syrian stand against terrorism which is represented in the following points:

A. Syria has declared that it is against all forms of terrorism whether practiced by states or individuals.

B. President Hafiz al-Asad on several occasions has stressed the need for an international effort under UN auspices to combat terrorism, provided a clear distinction is made between terrorism and the legitimate right of national resistance to fight against occupation and for liberation.

C. Syria has proved through several practical stands not only its serious endeavors against terrorism but also the advantages of these endeavors. This was clearly manfiested in Syria's sacrifices to secure the release of Western hostages in Lebanon, both Americans and French.

D. Syria has presented convincing evidence that the Syrian Embassy in London had no connection with Al-Hindawi's terroririst operation. It provided the British Government with extraordinary facilities to investigate the issue. However, the British Government insisted on ignoring this positive stand. Will such an already biased stand serve the case to combat world terrorism?

Dear esteemed colleague, in light of this intense crisis, we turn to our parliamentarian colleagues in all the peace-loving countries in the world to realize the nature of the conspiracy Britain is leading with the support of the United States and Israel to undermine the peace issue in the world. This is being implemented by thefabrication of new international tensions which will pave the way to embark on aggressions of a terrorist nature on the pretext of combating terrorism. On the basis of our common convictions on which we arrived during the IPU meetings and resolutions, we urge you to act through your parliaments and governments and through the international parliamentary organizations to expose the nature of the British campaign against Syria and the Arab nation. We also hope that you will thwart this campaign, which is backed by the United States and Israel, to distrupt the international atmosphere and consequently embark on new terrorism, which is backed by the United States and Israel, to disrupt the international atmosphere and consequently embark on new terrorist, military adventures. We also sincerely urge you to work together to combat terrorism, whether practiced by states or individuals, and to champion the legitimate struggle of every oppressed nation to achieve theri usurped rights. This is because combating terrorism will continue to be merely superficial police work as long as the climate of aggression and injustice continues to create renewed opportunities for terrorism.

Finally, dear esteemed colleague, we will appreciate every type of political or media action by your parliament to reveal the facts and the dangers that may affect peace in the Middle East and the world at large as a result of the political and propaganda escalation of the governments of Britain, the United States, and Israel. We declare our willingness to abide by any sincere, serious endeavor to combat international terrorism. Please accept our best wishes and regards.

Damascus on UK 'Disappointment' Over EC Meeting

JN291408 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is angry these days and her foreign secretary Geoffrey Howe has lost his temper and balance. Both of them made statements after the EC foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg expressing their great disappointment and resentment not only because of what took place in Luxembourg, but also because of the lack of accord between what the British Government had planned with its unfair campaign and unjustified accusations against Syria and how matters turned out.

If the statements by senior British officials reflect disappointment and anger over the current situation in the world, it is because these officials are living in the past, are holding on to this past, and are dreaming of resurrecting it. These officials do not want to accept the great changes in the world since the end of World War II, the final collapse of the colonial system, and the beginning of the decline and recession of the imperialist system prior to the next historical phase, which was the collapse of the imperialist system and its replacement with a system meeting the requirements of the evolution of human societies.

The British rulers — who still recall the days when a junior official in the Foreign Office could bring down governments in the Middle East, when moving a single frigate from a British port was enough to cause alarm among peoples in the colonies, or when orders from 10 Downing Street were obeyed without argument by subservient and puppet governments — these British rulers who still recall those days and dream of going back to them cannot comprehend the deep changes which have taken place in the world and therefore merge with the new realities in the world and the Middle East in particulalr. Therefore, they are moving from one failure to another and from one disappointment to another. Here is their miserable battle against Syria proceeding on the path of failure. It is bound to fail, because it is an unfair and unjustified battle based on false premeditated bases.

The British Government has failed in the battle it volunteered to fight on behalf of Israel and the United States. The liars and

plotters will not find anyone who will believe their lies and false claims. All the maneuverings of the U.S. and British imperialists and all the lies and plots of the Israeli rulers and their criminal intelligence service, the Mosad, will not be able to remove the stigma of individual and collective terrorism branding the Israeli rulers, whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of innocent people. They will not be able to put the blame on Syria, which is fighting for freedom, progress, just peace, and the independence and sovereignty of peoples.

Syria has condemned and continues to condemn terrorism, because this terrorism harms the national liberation movement and the Arab people's just struggle to liberate their occupied territories and to regain their usurped rights. Terrorism only benefits aggressor, racist Israel which occupies other people's territories, usurps their rights, and commits all types of terrorism with its armed forces and official secret organs. The real terrorists are those who use all types of modern weapons to deprive peoples of their freedom, territory, and rights, expel them from their homelands, and impose capitulation on the victims of aggression before the aggressors and outlaws.

Syria has never believed in terrorism. It has never been a source of terrorism or encouraged terrorism. On the contrary, it has always been the enemy of terrorism, because it has often been the victim of terrorism. As for Israel, the history of its rulers — from Herzog to Shamir, Rabin, and Sharon — is one of bloody criminal terrorism to which hunderds of thousands of innocent people fell victim. The plot concocted by Mosad at Heathrow Airport will not be able to clean the record of the Israeli terrorists and the Israeli Government.

As for the London rulers, who live in the past and dream of regaining a part of it by agreeing to become subservient to the United States and to coordinate with Israel, they are making another gross error which is more serious than that committed by Anthony Eden in 1956, the error that did away with British presence in the Middle East and east of Suez and confirmed that the British lion is a toothless and powerless skeleton only fit for museums.

Damascus Press Condemns British Measures

JN300858 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "They Accuse Us of Terrorism and Their Hands Are Stained With Blood", the *Al-Ba'th* editorial today says: All that occurred in London and everything stemming from it can only be viewed as a chapter of the great, continued battle against Syria and the Arab nation. The issue is not one of a plane or an agent who was used to harm Syria, nor is it one of Britain's acceptance of a campaign against Syria on behalf of the United States and Israel. In fact, the issue is basically one of a Middle East conflict between the Arab national liberation movement led by Syria on one hand — which demands that Israel withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, that the Palestinian Arab people's rights be recognized, and that a comprehensive peace be established on UN principles — and colonialism with its various forms and with its racist, frontline base in the Arab homeland which is Israel on the other. These sides try to subjugate the region to their will and seize its wealth.

The paper explains: What Britain has done and is currently doing to pressure Syria and to try to turn it from its militant line and from its principled stand on peace in the Middle East is a desperate and futile attempt. We say the attempt is futile because Britain has fought a new battle in an inappropriate arena and chosen an adversary who cannot be embarrassed, shaken, or undermined by clamor and lies. Britain's tools in this battle are known and its evidence cannot stand any logical debate because what was based on falsehood is false and cannot be anything else. We reiterate that Britain's attempt is futile and will not succeed because Syria, as has been proven, is stronger than plots and maneuvers and also because Syria under struggler Hafiz al-Asad has become a great force whose strength is not measured in terms of size or population but in terms of its pioneering, leading role in this important region of the world.

Al-Ba'th concludes: We tell those who hope to return to the days of the hateful British Empire, which, as described by historians, was the ugliest and most bloody jail in mankind's history, that their hopes are completely empty, as British policy has long been infertile and will only give birth to futile schemes and defeated attempts.

The newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: The wave of denunciation of and the angry pan-Arab stand against the British campaign against Syria basically stem from the fact that the Arab masses fully realize that this campaign is only aimed against Syria's consistent, principled stand and against its commitment to the nation's causes, as well as against Syria's policy hostile to imperialism and Zionism. The basic principles embodied by the Syrian stand and policy are actually basic principles to which the Arab masses are committed and which are considered a path for their struggle. The Arab masses do not accept turning from or bargaining on these principles. These masses fully realize that Syria, which is a trustee of their causes and objectives, expresses their conscience. Therefore, these masses rally around Syria, support its stand, and firmly confront any dangers posed to it. The British onslaught, in its imperialist and Zionist dimensions, is threatening all Arabs. Syria, in its stands, decisions, and militant course, is defending all Arabs and the issue of their struggle, which is a just cause which will inevitably triumph over the imperialist and Zionist forces of evil and aggression.

Under the headline "The Battle Is Continuing," the newspaper *Tishrin* says: The development of events that followed the provocative, unjustified British decision to sever relations with Syria has revealed that the conspiracy was carefully planned with complete coordination between Washington, London, and Tel Aviv. According to this scenario, the British game was supposed to succeed in the international arena in general and in Europe in particular so Syria would be isolated by the world and any military adventure and any political and economic sanctions would be justified by world public opinion. However, the EC states exposed the British game of deception and announced that the conviction of Syria lacks material and objective evidence. The Greek and French stands were even clearer in exposing this conspiracy.

The paper adds: The large Arab and international campaign of support and solidarity with Syria has confirmed Syria's status in Arab and international arenas as well as the just Syrian stand and cause. They also confirmed that those who tried to isolate Syria have become isolated.

Tishrin concludes its comment by affirming Syria is confident in itself and in the ability of its people and the masses of its Arab nation to offer sacrifices and will continue to play its pioneering pan-Arab role regardless of pressures, threats, and challenges.

Jordan's CP Calls for Severing Arab Ties With UK
JN291040 Damascus SANA in Arabic
0900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 29 Oct (SANA) — The Jordanian Communist Party has stressed that the sudden British decision to sever relations with Syria falls within the framework of the current U.S.-Israeli campaign of instigation against Syria which aims to isolate it politically and diplomatically and distort its international image, particularly in West Europe.

In a statement issued today, the Jordanian Communist Party added that this campaign aims to create a suitable international atmosphere to launch an armed aggression against Syria and punish it for its steadfast stand in the face of the imperialist and Zionist schemes which seek to impose capitulation on the Arab people and liquidate the Palestine question.

The statement linked the British decision against Syria to the U.S.-Israeli military exercises in the Mediterranean and said that the states which oppose the imperialist schemes in any part of the world always enjoy the rancor and hatred of the United States and the Zionists and reactionaries colluding with it and become a target of threats, blackmail, and direct military aggression. The statement said that the firm Syrian reaction to the colonialist British intransigence and arrogance expresses the true feelings of the Arab nation and its national, progressive forces toward imperialism and its criminal schemes in the region. It also stressed that Syria is not alone in confronting the hostile imperialist and Zionist schemes because the Arab nation as well as the world peoples, the socialist countries, and all forces of peace and freedom in the world stand by its side.

Concluding, the statement called on all the Arab countries to support Syria and express solidarity with it by severing diplomatic relations with Britain and withdrawing Arab assets from British banks.

Kuwaiti Envoy Visits Damascus, Meets Al-Asad
LD291535 Kuwait KUNA in English
1039 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, oct 29 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti amiri envoy 'Abd al-Rahman Salim Al-'Atiqi Wednesday met Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to whom he delivered an invitation from his highness the amir of Kuwait to attend the Islamic summit conference in Kuwait next January.

Sources told KUNA President al-Asad and al-'Atiqi, who is an adviser at the Amiri Diwan, discussed key topics expected to be raised during the fifth summit of the Islamic Conference organization. The talks also touched on developments in the region, chiefly the Iraqn-Iraq war, the sources said.

The meeting was attended by Charge d'Affaires of the Kuwaiti Embassy Badir al-Houti [name as received] and Kuwaiti attache Faysal al-Ojail [name as received].

Al-'Atiqi arrived here Tuesday after trips to Baghdad and Amman where he delivered similar amiri messages to President Saddam Husayn of Iraq and King Husayn of Jordan.

Foreign Minister Receives Iran's Lavasani
JN301148 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this morning received Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general for Afro-Arab affairs at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, in the presence of the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus. The talk during this meeting revolved around bilateral relations and the current developments in the region. Lavasani praised Syria's combative stands under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad. He also conveyed a copy of the statement issued by the Iranian Foreign Ministry condemning the British decision to sever relations with Syria. [passage omitted]

Shamir Disappointed By European Stand on Syria

TA300915 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
30 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has conveyed a message to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher regarding the continuation of the struggle against terrorism.

The message was conveyed through Julian Amery, a veteran Conservative Party member of parliament and one of Margaret Thatcher's close associates.

Mr Amery is currently attending an international symposium at Beersheba's Ben-Gurion University marking the 30th anniversary of the Sinai Campaign. He met with Prime Minister Shamir in Jerusalem yesterday.

Yitzhaq Shamir praised Britain's diplomatic steps against Syria and expressed his disappointment with the position of European countries that have not followed London's example and have not severed relations with Syria. Mr Amery explained that his country is "already used to the infirm position of these countries."

E. Jerusalem Press On Severing of UK-Syrian Ties

TA291828 [Editorial Report] The East Jerusalem Arabic newspapers *Al- Quds*, *Al-Fajr*, and *Al-Sha'ab* address the issue of the severing of British-Syrian relations in their editorials on 26, 27, and 28 October respectively.

On 26 October *Al-Quds* carries a 250-word editorial on page one titled "Britain-Syria" in which, after referring to Britain's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Syria and the latter's response to this measure, the paper says that "undoubtedly these developments constitute a mortal blow to efforts to advance the peace process in the Middle East region. Like the other parties to the conflict, Syria too has a particular impact on the development of events in the region." The editorial goes on to say: "We are confident that the Arab world and the Arab nations do not support either terrorism by individuals or state terrorism. Like the rest of the Arab countries, Syria has declared its condemnation of and opposition to all manifestations of state terrorism, but this has not prevented the finger of accusation from being pointed at the Arabs by a number of countries in the Western world." The paper concludes its editorial, saying: "Yesterday it was Libya and today Syria, and we do not know what will occur tomorrow. To the Arab leaders we say: This is the outcome of your failure, your disputes, and your differences. When will you learn a lesson?"

In a 200-word page one editorial on 27 October titled "Arab Solidarity in Confronting the British Position" *Al-Fajr* writes that the recent British stance toward Syria is in fact connected to the conflict in the Middle East and, more specifically, the Palestinian problem. "Therefore, this hostile British position should represent a new lesson to the Arab countries" and "should confirm the need for Arab solidarity in confronting international plots." The editorial stresses the importance of this solidarity and says "it would have been illogical for this British stance to arise had the Syrian regime established a natural relationship with the PLO and a relationship of true solidarity with Jordan" or "had it been in fraternity and solidarity with Iraq in its war against Iran."

In a 250-word page one editorial on 28 October titled "What Is Required From Syria" *Al-Sha'ab* writes that the United States wants to exploit the present diplomatic and propaganda campaign against Syria to "create a suitable climate that will provide Washington and its allies with "pretexts" for launching aggressive measures against Syria." The editorial continues: "If it is necessary to support Syria and make the Atlantic Alliance understand that Syria does not stand alone or that it cannot isolate Syria, there are also certain things required from Syria." The paper calls on Syria to "modify its policy toward the PLO" and "begin a serious dialogue to revive the Syrian-Palestinian alliance," "strengthen coordination with genuine national forces in Lebanon," and modify its "incomprehensible positions in the Gulf War."

Shamir Replies to Mubarak Congratulatory Message

TA291512 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today sent a reply to the congratulatory message he received from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports the prime minister writes in his message that he shares President Mubarak's view that the peace process should be speeded up until it reaches a successful end and that peace-seeking elements in the region should be included in this process. The prime minister thanks the Egyptian president for his message of congratulations and wishes him success.

No Change In Decision on Envoy to Austria

TA290941 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
29 Oct 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Israel is not interested in exacerbating the conflict with Austria, political sources in Jerusalem said last night in reaction to the Austrian Foreign Ministry's decision to recall the ambassador to Israel "for consultations."

At the same time, the sources emphasized that "Israel will not capitulate to Austrian pressure and has no intention of altering its decision." Therefore, there is no intention of appointing a new ambassador to Vienna or of sending back Ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur, who was summoned to Israel after Dr Kurt Waldheim's election as president.

Political sources and diplomatic circles expressed their belief that Austria's decision was made with an eye to domestic political considerations due to the upcoming elections in that country. The view is that the Socialist government there is under pressure and subject to criticism from Waldheim's People's Party for failing to be "nationalist and walk upright."

Awaiting Word on Recall

TA291202 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry has still received no official notification that Austria is recalling its Tel Aviv ambassador for consultations. Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky yesterday told reporters that his country was instructing Ambassador Otto Pleinert to return to Vienna in order to extract a clear statement from Israel over its diplomatic representation with Austria. More details on this report from Steve Weizman:

[Begin Weizman recording] Commentators both in Israel and abroad see a number of reasons for yesterday's announcement by Chancellor Vranitzky. Chief among them is the one given — that is to say, an attempt to pressure Israel to make an unequivocal statement on its position regarding diplomatic ties with Austria. [passage omitted]

Our correspondent in Vienna says that another factor in the Austrian move was a report by the country's television claiming that at a meeting with World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman, Prime Minister Shamir said any decision on returning Israel's ambassador to Vienna should wait until after next month's parliamentary elections. Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, who was at the meeting with Bronfman, denies that the prime minister said any such thing, and an interview broadcast on the Voice of Israel immediately after the meeting last Thursday made it clear that Bronfman's remarks are his own personal assessment. [passage omitted]

According to the Foreign Ministry, there has so far been no official notice that Austria is recalling its ambassador and so there can be no official reaction from Jerusalem at this stage. Senior diplomatic circles here are, however, saying that Austria is fully entitled to act as it has, although the sources add that Israel wishes to retain good relations with Austria. [end recording]

Peres: Move 'Not Acceptable'

TA300818 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Oct 86 p 1

[ITIM report]

[Text] Sde Boqer — "Austria's move to recall its ambassador is not acceptable to us," Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres told reporters yesterday. He was speaking after giving the closing address at a symposium here marking 30 years since the Qadesh operation [Sinai campaign].

Peres added: "There is an Austrian clock and an Israeli clock and we work according to the Israeli clock. Our clock will determine the appropriate time for our response. No one will decide this in our place."

Yugoslav File on Waldheim 'War Crimes' Received

TA300530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Israel has received a complete copy of the file on the investigation carried out by the Yugoslav Government into Kurt Waldheim's war crimes. Our correspondent in the United States Shim'on Schiffer reports that the Wiesenthal Institute yesterday handed the file over to the Israeli consul general in Los Angeles. The Yugoslav Government carried out the investigation at the end of World War II and had thus far refused to publicize its results. The file contains specifics on crimes to which Waldheim was a party and the conclusion of the investigation is that he is a war criminal.

Rabin on Military Power, Syrian Army Capability

TA290928 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 29 Oct 86 p 2

[Report by Menahem Shalev]

[Text] Beersheba — Israel is capable of building a military power "which can reach all the capitals of the Arab countries," Defence Minister Rabin said here yesterday. But, he added, even then Israel would not be able to dictate its political will and impose peace on its Arab neighbours.

Speaking on "The Limits of Power" at the Sinai Campaign conference being held at Ben-Gurion University, Rabin said that the concept of a "a war to end all wars" was a "dangerous illusion," doomed from the very start. However, he added, only Israel's military strength can ultimately convince Arab leaders to make peace.

Rabin said that among the wars Israel has fought, the Sinai Campaign and the 1982 Lebanon War were different in that they were not "wars of no-choice." Both were justified, he said, but added that the Lebanese War, while militarily successful, had failed to achieve many of its "far-reaching" political objectives because of "a lack of understanding at the political level."

Rabin also said that he does not believe that the Syrian army is capable of taking the Golan Heights.

Soviets Tour UNIFIL-Controlled Area in Lebanon

TA291023 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] A delegation of Soviet reporters, which apparently also included the Soviet military attache in Beirut, has toured southern Lebanon in the area controlled by UNIFIL. This report has been confirmed to our correspondent Gabi Zohar by the UNIFIL spokesman, who nevertheless added the reference that it is a journalists tour. He claimed that no Soviet military figures participated in it. Our correspondent points out that thus far the UNIFIL headquarters in Al- Naqurah has received no report on Romanian or other East European soldiers joining UNIFIL.

MAPAM Not Part Of Delegation To Bucharest

TA291116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] MAPAM is not participating in the delegation that is departing for Bucharest to meet with Palestinians. MAPAM says that party members leaving for Bucharest will be going there as private individuals. Negotiations with Palestinians are desirable if founded on mutual recognition and on agreement to cease terrorist and retaliatory operations, the MAPAM communique says. This is reported by our party affairs correspondent Razi Barqay.

Security Detainee Murdered in Jail 28 Oct

TA300620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A security detainee was murdered in the Ayyalon Prison the day before yesterday and one of the suspects in the murderis 'Umar Mahmud Qasim, one of the most senior terrorists in Israel's jails. He was the commander of the Fatah Karami Base and was captured 17 years ago when he infiltrated into Israel at the head of a terrorist squad. Qasim and another prisoner admitted to having murdered 'Ali Sharin, 19. They suspected he had passed information to the prison authorities on the prisoners' activities. Our correspondent Karmela Menashe reports that 'Umar Mahmud Qasim was transferred from one jail to another from time to time to prevent him from organizing the security detainees and causing unrest.

LIBYA

JANA Criticizes British Anti-Syrian 'Campaign'

LD291632 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 29 Oct 86

["JANA's Political Editor Comments" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 25, Al Tomor 29, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The immobile U.S. aircraft carrier Britain has continued its spiteful campaign against Syria, provocating even more the Arab nation.

The British minister of state for foreign affairs has stated that his country has laid down 3 conditions for the possibility of resuming relations with Syria:

First: The Syrian officials should acknowledge that the action done by Hindawi was detestable. They should also pledge not to do likewise in future.

Second: Syria should close down the offices of the Palestine National Liberation Movement in Damascus together with its training camps in Syria.

Third: Syria should permit observers to visit it to make sure that these conditions are fulfilled.

On top of these stupid conditions, the British minister stresses that even if Syria meets these conditions, this doesn't automatically mean resumption of relations between the two countries.

Commenting on the above conditions, JANA's political editor says that U.S. aircraft carrier Britain is still dreaming of its empire during First World War. It still looks at Syria as if it were a part of its colonized countries and as if times had not changed.

Such conditions, he adds, represents meanness and stupidity apart from their disregard for the Arab nation and for a dear part of it, namely, Syria. These conditions also represent a brazen and rejectable interference in the internal affairs of Syria aiming at imposing tutelage on it.

The editor stresses that the conditions of U.S. aircraft carrier Britain, the ally of USA and the Zionist enemy, point out the vileness of its political means and its ambition to perpetuate anew its colonialism of the Arab homeland. Such ambition is surely rejected by the Arab nation which stands firmly now against world imperialism and Zionism.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Receives ANAD Secretary General

AB292056 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the CMSN today held talks with the secretary general of ANAD [Nonaggression and Defense Aid Agreement], which groups member-states of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and Togo. General Jean Gomis arrived in Nouakchott yesterday evening at the invitation of the head of state. Upon his arrival, Gen Jean Gomis was welcomed by the permanent secretary at the Ministry of Defense, (Lieutenant Colonel Kananeh) [words indistinct].

MOROCCO

LE MATIN DU SAHARA Views UN Session on Sahara

PM300934 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 26 Oct 86 p 1

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Reappointment of UN Secretary General"]

[Text] The issue of the Moroccan Sahara has been debated by the UN Fourth Committee but, as last year, Morocco did not take part in the debate because it believes the issue does not fall within the scope of this so-called decolonization committee. Indeed, before the Spanish colonization, the Saharan provinces were an integral part of Morocco, like all the other provinces of the realm.

We must point out once again in this connection that the occupation of various parts of Morocco by Spain and France took place gradually in time and space and that their liberation followed the same process — the French and Saharan zones, Tangiers, Sidi Ifni, Tarayfa, and, last, the Saharan provinces.

It was a normal process, and by recovering its Saharan provinces Morocco was simply exercising a right recognized in the case of all colonized nations; namely, restoration of its territorial integrity, since the complement to every liberation is territorial integrity.

In Morocco's case this principle is all the more valid because it relates not to a prehistoric episode but to the recent past — less than half-a-century ago.

Geography, history, law, and the populations' wishes are further arguments in Morocco's favor.

Even the famous principle of the inviolability of borders inherited from colonialism cannot be used against us because it is only valid when border conflicts occur between neighboring countries. In this instance there is no border dispute, and Algeria itself, by hypocritically claiming not to be involved in the conflict at all, adds strength to this argument.

This is the real essence of the matter, and Morocco is perfectly correct in believing that the Fourth Committee, the so-called decolonization committee, should not deal with this issue because decolonization was ratified by the November 1975 Madrid agreement. Indeed, Morocco liberated its provinces by its own means, and it must be recalled that this liberation has been one of our constant objectives. When the accords for the liberation of the Northern Provinces was signed in Madrid in April 1956, His Majesty Mohamed V raised the issue of the Saharan provinces. The United Nations broached this subject and in 1963 asked Morocco and Spain to begin negotiations on Sidi Ifni and the

Sahara. Finally, following the 1975 Madrid accords, Morocco had the document registered by the United Nations.

So it is not a decolonization problem but a conflict between Morocco and Algeria. The U.S. representative to the United Nations, General Vernon Walters, in fact told the Fourth Committee that the Saharan conflict was between Morocco and Algeria: "The United States pinned great hopes on a consensus resolution acceptable to both Algeria and the Kingdom of Morocco — the true major parties involved in the conflict."

A new factor also emerged from the Fourth Committee's debate: Apart from the inopportune stances adopted by Algeria's clients and pseudo-progressive allies, who systematically repeat their prompter's watchwords, we in fact witnessed a certain realization of the truth by those who supported the Algerian viewpoint out of ignorance. We witnessed South American, African, and Asian defections. Delegates also stressed in their remarks the support that they have given the United Nations and more specifically Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in the quest for a peaceful solution to the conflict. There was a broad consensus on the continuation of this endeavor. This is the novelty.

So the United Nations is broaching the issue and its secretary general has been reassigned to his task, the only one undertaken on an acceptable basis; namely, the Nairobi resolutions acknowledging the referendum proposed by His Majesty Hassan II.

Indeed, the only real matter to be resolved is the organization of the referendum on self-determination. The United Nations has assigned an exploratory mission to Mr Perez de Cuellar. The secretary general has consulted all the sides concerned. In his very objective report to the United Nations, he stressed that Morocco agreed to the referendum's being organized and supervised by the United Nations with the help of whichever organizations the United Nations may decide to use; that the Moroccan Army would remain in its barracks; that the administration would give all its help to the United Nations; and that Morocco considered itself bound by the referendum's result.

There are no problems or preconditions on Morocco's part. What is clear is that Algeria has tried yet again to set things back by means of delaying maneuvers.

Noting that Mr Perez de Cuellar's report asserted that the lack of flexibility stemmed from the mercenaries and their Algerian masters, Algiers tried by means of its maneuvers to deprive the secretary general of the task assigned to him.

It failed in this because even among Algeria's supporters many spoke out in praise of Mr De Cuellar. Another novelty is the U.S. stance. The American representative spoke resolutely and did not hesitate to issue a sharp criticism of the negative and partial aspect of the Algerian-inspired resolution and to adopt a position close to Morocco's

"However, the spirit of compromise that has represented progress in the endeavor undertaken under the secretary general's auspices is unfortunately not reflected in this resolution.... Right here one side in the conflict has described the resolution as granting the other an unfair advantage.... It embodies a flagrant bias toward the Algerian position, ignores certain legitimate concerns of the Kingdom of Morocco, omits any adequate reference to the progress made by the secretary general, and seeks to distort the secretary general's mission by urging him to perform it unilaterally.... The United States cannot support this resolution."

As far as we are concerned, Morocco continues to support the line defined by the United Nations and the mission entrusted to its newly reappointed secretary general.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Interior Minister on Student Riots

JN291713 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1504 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Oct (SUNA) — Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi has described the current riots in the capital as popularly isolated movements. Al-Mahdi said that these movements will be isolated further by the security authorities. Addressing the final session of the sixth conference of the Telephone Office employees trade union here today, Al-Mahdi accused agents, spies, enemies of democracy, and the remnants of the May regime of being behind these incidents. He said their aim was to obstruct the march of democracy, whose success in Sudan has increased the anxiety of those who oppressed their peoples and took over power in their countries.

Al-Mahdi said the current investigations will reveal who the enemies of the people are. Al-Mahdi affirmed that Sudan's successes under democracy prompted those sides to instigate the incidents to obstruct the march. He said these successes are represented by the adoption of a foreign policy based on nonalignment, the boom in agriculture and animal breeding, and the the restoration of Sudan's international credibility, prompting international organizations to adopt its economic reform plan. This is in addition to the Sudanese Armed Forces successful suppression of the rebellion. These are all successes for democracy, he added.

The secretary of the Telephone Office employees trade union accused the agents of the defunct May regime of forcing students into the current demonstrations, thus exploiting the tolerance of democracy.

Interior Minister Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn affirmed that his ministry is vigilant and alert to maintain the security of Sudan and its citizens and will carry out its assigned task in accordance with the circumstances and requirements of the security situation. In a press statement today, Al-Husayn said that the Interior Ministry is determined not to allow any party to tamper with the law and that it will not show any leniency in maintaining law and order, pointing out that entrenchment of security is the only way to increase production and extricate the country out of the crises it is experiencing.

The interior minister met today with the Executive Committee of the Khartoum University Student Union. The committee asked him to allow a march from the university to the Interior

Ministry to submit a memo protesting the storming by police of the university campus yesterday and the day before.

After the meeting, the minister said in a press statment that he refused to allow the committee to stage the march because it did not get prior authorization from the relevant authorities. He said that if he gave permission for the march he would be approving something illegal. He said he did not receive any memo from the committee. The Executive Committee of the Khartoum University Student Union staged a march today despite the interior minister's disapproval. The police, however, prevented the marchers from reaching the Interior Ministry.

Student sources said today that the university students sent a memo yesterday through the university director protesting the police entry into the student hostels yesterday and the day before. Two students were injured as a result, and one is at Khartoum hospital while the other is at the university clinic.

Police Lieutenant General Muhammad al-Hasan Yusuf, director of the national capital police, announced in a press statement today, Wednesday, that police have arrested 296 students and 27 citizens in the last 4 days during student riots and demonstrations in the capital. All security measures were adopted in confronting the demonstrations, and all students were released on bail.

SUNA: UN Representative To Be Expelled
JN300948 Khartoum SUNA in English 0928 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 30, SUNA — The Sudanese Government has decided to do away with representative of the U.N. secretary general to Sudan Mr. Winston Brattely for being involved in activities non-consistent with his diplomatic status, an independent daily reported today.

The paper, *Al-Siyasah*, said the activities of Mr. Brattely in the country have entered the stage of threatening Sudan's security.

The press reports said allegations against the U.N. representative range between using some devices for contacting and carrying out ties aimed at supporting outlaw elements. The reports did not however specify these outlaw elements.

The paper said Mr. Brattely has been using relief supplies in southern Sudan for non-humanitarian purposes and for backing sides that are outside the legitimate system of the Sduan.

The paper said one state council member-whose name the paper failed to mention-has faced Brattely with these accusations and that Brattely did not deny them and contented himself to silence.

Mr. Brattely's nomination was originaly not coping with the steps normally followed for officials in such posts, the paper said.

It pointed that Mr. Brattely was the only nominee for the post whereas the steps followed was to put forward a list of three nominees for the hosting country to choose among them.

Sudan is accordingly seeking its diplomatic right to be [words indistinct] nominees, in the future, the paper said.

Al-Banna Receives USSR Ambassador in Khartoum
JN291518 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1426 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Oct (SUNA) — State Council Deputy Chairman Idris al-Banna has discussed with the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum the results of the prime minister's recent visit to the USSR and its role in promoting bilateral relations, as well as the agreements that have been implemented.

After meeting Al-Banna this morning, the ambassador pointed out that there are new spheres for promoting the projects that were implemented in Sudan with USSR assistance. He expressed satisfaction with the expansion of trade between the two countries, explaining that the trade protocol between the two countries will be documented soon when a Soviet delegation arrives in Sudan.

On the results of the recent summit meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders in Iceland, the ambassador said that had it not been for the intransigent U.S. stand, the two sides would have reached an agreement to eliminate medium-range missiles and reduce strategic weapons.

IMF, World Bank Delegation Arrives 29 Oct
JN291756 Khartoum SUNA in English 1713 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 29 (SUNA) — A mission of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (W.B) arrived here today on a two-week visit to the country.

During the visit the mission will hold talks with the officials at Finance and Economic Planning Ministry on the details of the financial and economic reform program which is adopted by the government.

The finance minister in a press statement recently has emphasized the necessity of bolstering the program by statistics and figures.

The minister explained that if the mission reached an agreement with Sudan, the IMF and W.B would move for gathering some countries in a special financial fund for repaying Sudan's 400 million dollars due debts and that as first step for rebuilding Sudan's economy.

It is worth noting that the government-adopted economic and financial reform program aims at rehabilitating the existing development projects, increasing production and focusing on the infrastructure, services and balanced rural development.

Police Note Drug Trafficking Among Educated
JN291112 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 29 (SUNA) — There is a considerable increase in traffic of narcotics in the Sudan, head of the Narcotic Section in the Ministry of Interior told the *Sudan Times* issued here today.

Brig. Fadl Ahmad said a new development that is causing concern to the police authorities is that some well educated elements have joined the traffic while in the past it was confined to simple uneducated persons.

Another phenomenon worrying the authorities is the introduction of new and more potent types of narcotics not known before in the Sudan such as heroin and its derivatives, Ahmad was quoted by the daily as saying.

The police authorities are now paying more attention to this traffic and building up their capacities to fight it, Ahmad said calling for more cooperation from the public and media to explain the dangers of this trade and to help in combating it.

DJIBOUTI

Foreign Minister Endorses UN Resolution 242

NC290749 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0651 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA) — Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, who visited Egypt last week, has emphasized that the decision to boycott Egypt has harmed Arab causes. He said that Arab disputes are increasing daily as a result of Egypt's isolation from the Arab world.

In an interview with the Egyptian weekly *Akhir Sa'ah*, published today, he said that through their decision to boycott Egypt, the Arabs have cut off a vital limb. He noted that the Palestinian issue has suffered most from this boycott. [passage omitted]

Concerning the Palestinian issue, the foreign minister said that as the tendency is to establish a federation [as received] with Jordan, he believes it would be better to recognize UN Security Council Resolution 242.

ETHIOPIA

AFP: Conference on Famine Aid Protested

AU291507 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 29 (AFP) — The Ethiopian Embassy in Paris protested on Wednesday about the holding of a non-governmental meeting here questioning the wisdom of continuing to send famine aid to the east African country.

The one-day conference is being organized by a "Monitoring Committee on Human Rights in Ethiopia", whose members have accused the Ethiopian regime of widespread rights abuses and misuse of famine aid.

The embassy statement, describing the meeting as part of a "policy of slander and disinformation aimed against Ethiopia,"said it was particularly "regrettable that certain leading French politicians" should have agreed to attend the conference.

It referred without naming them to the presence at the meeting of former Socialist Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and Simone Veil, a former health minister and president of the European Economic Community Assembly.

In an address to the meeting, Mr. Fabius said he was against cutting off famine aid to Ethiopia, but thought that such aid should no longer be channelled through government agencies.

Among sponsors of the meeting is Rony Brauman, whose Medecins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders) charity group was expelled from Ethiopia last year after strongly criticizing the government's handling of its plan to resettle famine victims.

Other prominent participants are writers Andre Glucksman and Bernard Henri-Levy, who launched the so-called "new philosophy"- movement in France in the late 1970's.

Mr. Glucksman is co-author, with Thierry Wolton, of a new book denouncing alleged human rights abuses in Ethiopia. The title is *"Silence, On Tue" — Keep Quiet, We're Killing.*

SOMAILIA

Radio Halgan Reports Widespread Arrests

EA291952 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Reports received from the country's northern regions say that on 21 October the fascist regime initiated widespread arrests and night-time swoops. Pamphlets attacking the fascist regime and its ugly policies were published in Hargeisa, Burao, and Erigavo coinciding with the celebration of the 17th anniversary of 21 October — the dark day — recently marked by the ugly regime. The reports add that many people were arrested in these towns for allegedly masterminding or being involved in the distribution of the pamphlets, which are viewed as treasonable by the regime.

CAMEROON

CAR Minister Delivers Kolingba Message to Biya

AB291715 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, has received in audience a special emissary from the Central African Republic. The emissary, that country's minister of transport and civil aviation, Gonifei Gaibonanou, told the press after the audience that he was bearer of a personal message from General Andre Kolingba, to his Cameroonian counterpart, President Biya. Minister Gaibonanou said his discussions with the head of state also centered on the strengthening of bilateral ties between the two states, especially in the transport domain.

Asked about the fate of former self-styled emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa who returned to Bangui last week, Mr Gaibonanou said he was in prison and would be judged according to the laws of the land, adding that the atmosphere in the country was generally calm.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso, OAU's Oumarou Hold Discussions

AB271613 Dakar PANA in French 1035 GMT 27 Oct 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 27 Oct (ACI/PANA) — Congolese President Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso held discussions Saturday in Brazzaville with OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou concerning Africa's economic recovery program and the development of the situation in southern Africa, particularly the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Ide Oumarou, who is to attend President Samora Machel's funeral in the company of President Sassou-Nguesso on 28 October, said that they would use the occasion "to hold several discussions with the Frontline States and the various institutions concerned about Africa's problems to examine the issue of possible assistance to Mozambique and the countries of the subregion and aid them in combating the difficult situation created by the South African white minority."

The OAU secretary general, who deplored the sudden death of the Mozambican president, expressed the view that "thanks to the militant determination and courage of Mozambique, it will overcome this difficult mourning period for the edification of the country, the strengthening of national unity, and the organization of the struggle against apartheid and injustice created in southern Africa by the racist Pretoria regime."

Concerning southern Africa in general, Mr Oumarou denounced the invitation extended to Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi by some European parliamentarians. This, he said, "demonstrates the international community's lack of consideration for the true sovereignty of African countries."

"To encourage the opposition in a country and continue to give systematic support to rebellion in that country means contributing to the destabilization of the African Continent." Africa, he added, does not need "opposition" especially when it is committed to the implementation of its economic recovery program.

For the OAU secretary general, [illegible] is not the time to "encourage opposition groups in our countries. What Africa [words indistinct] enough calm" because one cannot build anything in an atmosphere of instability and destabilization, he said.

Mr Oumarou also appealed to all governments which have Africa's development at heart to refrain from taking such initiatives." [no opening quotation mark as received]

RWANDA

Uganda's Museveni Begins State Visit 29 Oct

EA291939 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has left for state visits to Rwanda and Burundi. The president was received at Gatuna on the Uganda-Rwanda border by President Habyarimana of Rwanda, cabinet ministers, and a large growd of people who turned up to welcome him. The president will visit Rwanda for 3 days after which he will go on to Burundi where he will be chief guest at celebrations marking the anniversary of President Jean Baptiste Bagaza's accession to power. [passage omitted]

ZAIRE

AFP: Foreign Debt Payment To Be Limited

AB291744 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, Oct 29 (AFP) — Zaire has decided to limit its foreign debt service payments to 20 percent of the state budget and 10 percent of its export receipts.

The measure was adopted at the 12th session of the Central Committee of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, the sole party in the country, which ended here Wednesday under the direction of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The committee decided to limit the service of the internal debt to five percent of the state budget and set a deadline of five years to reach food security.

Sudanese Vice President Begins 3-day Visit

AB292156 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1439 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 29 Oct (AZAP) — Dr Ali Hassan Dake, member of the State Council and vice president of the Republic of Sudan, arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday at 0950 for a 3-day official visit to Zaire. The visit falls within the framework of the relations of good neighborliness and cooperation existing between the two countries.

Concerning the situation in the southern part of his country, the Sudanese statesman stated that he hoped that a lasting peace would be brought about. [passage omitted]

Upon his arrival, the vice president of the Republic of Sudan was welcomed by Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, deputy chairman of the bureau of the Central Committee, and Citizen Mandungu Bula Nyati, state commissioner for foreign affairs. [passage omitted]

Journal Outlines 1985-86 Economic Situation
AB300725 Dakar PANA in French 1440 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 29 Oct (AZAP/PANA) — Zaire's economic situation in 1985 was characterized by a strict implementation of the 15-month stabilization program drafted in late April 1985 in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which concerned a "standby" credit of 162 million Special Drawing Rights [SDR] (about 12.96 billion zaires).

According to the latest issue of the *Conjoncture Economique* journal published by the Zairian Ministry of Economy and Industry, 1985 was also a year during which Zaire consolidated the progress it achieved within the framework of the previous 15-month confirmation accord, which came into effect in December 1983.

This financial program between Zaire and the IMF dealt in particular with the following areas: the free convertibility of currency, the strengthening of budgetary discipline, the continued reorganization of public enterprises, progressive liberalization of the economy, and prompt settlement of matured debts.

A new 22-month economic and financial program was drafted in April 1986. The policy of rigor is the backbone of this program which involves 214.2 million SDR (about 17.136 billion zaires). In support of this program, Zaire requested the rescheduling of its matured debt estimated at 747.3 million SDR (about 59.748 billion zaires) in 1986. Concerning budgetary and fiscal policy, *Conjoncture Economique* stressed the consolidation of the achievements of 3 years of stabilization of the state's financial resources. The first semester of 1986, *Conjoncture Economique* wrote, was characterized by the launching of the first 5-year development plan (1986-1990), whose implementation requires 261 billion zaires. Also, Zaire has been able to obtain a 2-phase financing of the economic and financial program drafted in conjuction with [words indistinct] gloabal commitments amount to $462 million for 1986 and $591 million for 1987.

Concerning the state's accounts, according to provisional estimates from the Bank of Zaire, the gross national product increased by 2 percent in 1985 compared with 2.7 percent in 1984.

The inflation rate increased from 10.1 percent in 1983 to 17.7 percent in 1984 and to 39.2 percent in 1985.

Concerning foreign trade, exports again experienced a growth in 1985 thanks to the stable rates of non-ferrous metals and the high rate of the dollar early this year.

Foreign trade earnings have reached 82.3 billion zaires with 2,670.551 tons of goods.

In 1985 agricultural production increased by 5 percent. Agro-industrial products have improved in general compared with food crops. Wheat imports reached 157,086 tons in 1985 compared with 136,646 tons in 1984 while 317,190 tons of wheat flour were imported.

During the first semester of 1986, wheat imports reached 74,000 tons and flour imports reached 22,199 tons.

Elsewhere, the 1985 mineral production for copper (including the metal contained in condensed copper) amounted to 502,119 tons. During the first semester of this year, production has remained constant. Moreover, energy consumption for industrial production expressed in tons of oil [tonnes equivalent petrole] (TEP), has increased by 2 percent to 1,343,999 tep compared with 1,317,312 tep in 1984.

Industrial production, thanks to import liberalization in 1985, has been increased.

Transport and communications witnessed a 6.3 percent increase in major railroad and river transportation networks, with 3.283 million units in 1985 compared with 3.088 million units in 1984.

With its commitment to pay its matured external debts and the establishment of a strucutal adjustment credit for industry, Zaire can reduce the depreciation of the Zairian currency and give the industries the means of increasing their productivity, the report of the Department of National Economy and Industry stressed.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Cuban, French Envoys

AB290625 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, successively received Cuban Ambassador to Benin Felipe Suarez and French Ambassador Francois-Xavier Gendreau this morning. The two diplomats were accompanied to the office of the president by Comrade Andre Achade, minister of public health, acting for the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation. Cuban Ambassador Felipe Suarez went to deliver to President Mathieu Kerekou a message from the leader of the Cuban revolution, President Fidel Castro. After the audience, he disclosed to the press the purpose of his visit.

[Begin Suarez recording in Spanish, followed by translation into French] I called on President Mathieu Kerekou to deliver a message from President Fidel Castro. This is the main purpose of our visit this morning. During the audience, we also reviewed relations between Cuba and the People's Republic of Benin [words indistinct]. The head of state briefed me on the current situation prevailing (?in Benin, in the subregion, and in Africa). We also discussed the situation in the world, in the Latin American Continent, and the economic situation prevailing in the Third World. The head of state then briefed me on the Beninese people's efforts and determination to find a solution to their economic situation. [end recording]

As for the French ambassador to Benin, he discussed with the head of state the state of the relations between France and Benin after his recent working visit to Paris.

[Begin recording] [Gendreau] I was received by President Mathieu Kerekou. You are aware that the president has just visited various European countries and that at the end of that visit he was in Paris, where he was received by President Mitterrand and also held discussions with Prime Minister Chirac. My visit to the head of state gave me the opportunity to take stock of the relations between France and the People's Republic of Benin, particularly after the discussions he held in Paris with Prime Minister Chirac and President Mitterrand.

[Reporter] Apart from your discussions concerning the head of state's visit to Paris, did you discuss specific issues relating to the relations between Cotonou and Paris?

[Gendreau] In fact, we did not. The audience just enabled us to exchange views on the various international issues and I can say that our views are mostly identical.

[Reporter] A few days ago, France decided to expel some illegal immigrants. According to the press, this action was prompted by xenophobia. What are your thoughts on this?

[Gendreau] Well, this action cannot be seen as a sign of xenophobia. What occurred was not an expulsion; the illegal aliens were simply taken back to the border. [passage omitted] [end recording]

BURKINA FASO

President Sankara Returns from Maputo

AB292232 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Burkinabe President Comrade Thomas Sankara returned to Ouagadougou this very evening after participating in the funeral ceremony of Comrade Samora Machel in Maputo. The presence of Comrade Sankara in Mozambican territory is a true testimony of the Burkinabe people's solidarity with the people of Mozambique. [passage omitted]

GHANA

Air Afrique To Resume Flights After 2-Year Break

AB291347 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Air Afrique has resumed its flight to Ghana. The airline, owned by 10 Francophone countries of West and Central Africa, stopped its flight to Accra in July 2 years ago. The manager responsible for handling agreements, (Mr Toye Mademba), told newsmen that Air Afrique will open an office here on 1 November after an agreement with Ghana Airways on ground handling arrangements at Kotoka International Airport has been finalized. He attributed the stoppage of flights to economic constraints, but said the resumption is the result of the Ghanaian economy picking up and the need for the 10 member-countries to improve relations with Ghana and other states.

LIBERIA

Opposition Parties Set Conditions for Talks

AB291800 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The wrangling between Samuel Doe's ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] and the opposition in the wake of last year's controversial elections continues. Reconciliation talks have been on and off. The authorities recently relented and finally recognized Bacchus Matthews' Liberian People's Party, but the reconciliation meeting on September 23d apparently made little headway, and, yesterday, opposition parties were busy laying down terms for attending any further talks. From Monrovia, Issac Bantu cabled this report:

[Begin Bantu recording] The Liberian Action Party [LAP] has laid down a number of conditions before it will restart the dialogue with the government leading to reconciliation. It wants the ban lifted on certain newspapers and magazines and the restrictions on party officials' movements to be removed. The government, the LAP says should allow free consultations among all parties concerned so that a more conducive political atmosphere is created.

The Unity Party of Dr Edward Kessely has also laid down demands before it will take part in more talks. It says that it

wants the government to ensure the complete independence of the judiciary. It also wants the entire country to be demilitarized and the task force of the ruling party to be made illegal.

Dr Kessely suggests that Doe's NDPL should vacate 40 percent of its seats in the legislature and allow these to be contestad by the opposition parties.

As for the Liberian Unification Party, it says that it wants armed soldiers to be withdrawn from the streets before it will rejoin the reconciliation talks.

So far, there has been no response from President Doe's government to these demands. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Navy Chief Urges Greater Cooperation with U.S.

AB292210 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, has called for greater interaction between the Nigerian Navy and its U.S. counterpart. He was speaking today in Lagos when he received the commanding officer of the visiting U.S. Navy ship *Harlan County*, Commander John O'Neil. Rear Adm Koshoni noted that the visit of the ship to Nigeria was in recognition of the existing relations between both countries. He stated that the U.S. Navy could play a greater role in the development and expansion of the amphibious wing of the Nigerian Navy. The chief of naval staff said their role could be in the form of joint exercises, and the establishment of mutual bases.

Commander O'Neil agreed that there was a need for greater cooperation between both countries in the development of their marine technology.

Earlier in the day, officers and men of *Harlan County* presented gifts worth more than 20,000 naira to the Yaba Motherless Babies Home in Lagos. The materials include garden tools, sewing machines, and medicaments. The commanding officer of the ship, Captain John O'Neil, said the gifts were part of a U.S. Navy program called Hand Clasp, which aims at extending the hand of friendship to disadvantaged persons throughout the world.

Receiving the gifts on behalf of the Navy Officers' Wives Association, the wife of the flag officer commanding the Western Naval Command, Mrs Zeinab Nyako, commended the U.S. gesture, and gave an assurance that the materials will be put to optimum use.

While in the country, the U.S. tank landing ship will carry out joint exercises with its Nigerian counterpart.

SENEGAL

BBC Interviews Opposition Leader on Struggle

LD291049 London BBC World Service in English 0735 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Network Africa" program]

[Text] First, let's meet a man who has been at the forefront of a struggle to change Senegal. Professor Abdoulaye Bathily who lectures at the University of Dakar, has, with his colleagues, been waging a long political campaign designed to transform Senegal into a Marxist-Leninist society. After operating undercover for some years, their political party, the Democratic League of Senegal, was legalized in 1981. Professor Abdoulaye Bathily is the party's secretary-general, and they are working, they say for the social liberation of Senegal's people. Aida Brako asked him how the party plans to achieve such a social change under Senegal's multiparty system.

[Begin recording] [Bathily] Although Senegal has several parties operating now legally, in actual fact we are in a one party system, that is, the ruling party controls the media, the ruling party controls everything in the country. And it is for the last 25 years, it is this same party which has been in power. Therefore its a fight which we are leading, we are carrying out, with political parties in the country, with other democratic forces in the country, with other democratic forces in the country so that the changes can be brought about because this party which has been ruling the country for the last 25 years is corrupted, is a rotten party. It is no longer able to lead any kind of social change or economic change.

[Aida] Now its also been said that when Senghor retired, it was quite a honorable thing for an African president to have done because normally they cling to power, and its also been said that with the new president, President Diouf, things have actually changed in Senegal.

[Bathily] I think that Senghor was forced to resign because of the pressure from the democratic forces, because of the pressure from the revolutionary forces, and the economic crisis was so deep that imperialism and the new colonialist forces wanted to change the form of government, to change the leadership in all tactics, to mystify the masses, to mystify the people and giving them the impression that things have changed. Yet they have not changed at all. For instance, I would never come to the Senegalese radio to be interviewed by a journalist about the present state of the affairs in the country, nor with television, and the national daily also would not talk about the activities of the opposition parties. And Abdou Diouf is considered as somebody who has changed things. Yes, but in what sense, in what direction? It is true that over the last year as the president of the OAU, he has made a tour in southern Africa, but shortly before that tour he had crushed a demonstration, an anti-apartheid demonstration in Senegal and we were sent to prison for 9 days for that reason, and in fact the court decided we did not breach the law. Today, we are heading towards new general elections in '88 but the electoral process is such that it is sure that the ruling party will win again because no coalition is authorized by law — every

party has to go it alone. In Senegal this is very strange, a democratic regime, a so-called democratic regime where you can vote without any identification mark. The electoral roll allow anybody to come to the electoral booth and vote. You will not be asked whether you are Senegalese or not. Therefore, women can vote in the place of men, vice versa.

[Aida] How do you expect your party to survive?

[Bathilly] Well, its a fight, its a long fight. The democratic forces have been fighting in Senegal for years.

[Aida] Do you actually envisage any of these democratic forces triumphing in the political set-up?

[Bathily] Yes, I am, as a revolutionary, optimistic and the unity of the democratic forces in the country will certainly pave the way for equalitive change in our country. And in fact we have seen as results of the development of the opposition forces, the government being increasingly insecure because they have nothing to offer to the people rather than the recipes from the IMF and the World Bank which are increasing the hardship for the masses, and increasingly people are turning to the opposition party as the movement for bettering their future. [end recording]

TOGO

BBC: Fence Built Along Border With Ghana

AB291814 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The repercussions of last month's attempted coup against President Eyadema's regime in Togo are still far from over. Armed commandos tried to topple the government in Lome but failed after a gun battle. The allegation was that they launched their raid from neighboring Ghana and that the Ghanaians were somehow involved. A number of people, including civilians, were killed in the shootout and apparently the death toll is still rising. From Lome, Ebo Godwin cabled this report:

[Begin Godwin recording] Five weeks after the rebel attack on Togo, the death toll has risen from 6 to 26. A special medical bulletin issued by the Lome Teaching Hospital said that the victims, mostly civilians, included one German national, a French national, and a Nigerian businessman. The remaining 23 were Togolese. All the dead were believed to have been shot by the retreating terrorists. The most pathetic case among the Togolese casualties were a mother and child who were shot by the fleeing invaders while the mother was preparing an evening meal. The mother slumped and the child fell headlong in to a large pot of steaming porridge. Both died later in hospital.

One of the survivors, who has become something of national celebrity here, is a 3-year-old girl who fell off her mother's back when the commandos fired at her mother as she was carrying food to sell at the market. President Eyadema himself carried the baby on his last visit to the Lome Teaching Hospital last week.

On the Ghana side of the border, there are the sounds of considerable wailing as the families of the three Ghanaian soldiers who lost their lives during the commandos' raid mourned their dead. At the University Hospital, I saw the body of a Ghanaian Army staff sergeant and a lance corporal. A third body at the mortuary is said to have been identified as that of a Ghanaian soldier by his wife in Ghana who saw him on Togo television.

I asked the Togolese authorities what they intended to do about the bodies of the Ghanaians and they told me that they were prepared to release them to the Ghanaian authorities or to the families upon request for fitting burial in accordance with true African tradition and culture.

The Togolese are still nervous and apprehensive about further incursions from Ghana and the border remains closed indefinitely. As a further security measure, the Togolese have started constructing a 3-meter-high barbed wire fence along their northwest border with Ghana from where the attackers are reported to have come.

The closed border is adversely affecting the blooming and mutually supportive cross-border trade between Ghana and Togo. Foodstuffs meant for the Lome market are reported to have piled up on the Ghana side, and Ghanaian women traders who regularly entered Togo to buy goods for sale in Ghana are not able to do so anymore. All Togolese living within a radius of 100 meters along the borders have been ordered to evacuate their homes and bulldozers are set to clear the area.

The curfew has been relaxed and now operates from midnight to 6 am, and night life is gradually coming back into its own. Pictures of (?41) people alleged to have been part of the commando attack are blodly displayed at police stations and public places. They include the picture of Mr Gilchrist Olympio, son of the first president of Togo.

All said and done, Lome appears to have recaptured its former glory and peace and tranquility but the impact of the last attack will hang on the capital for a long time like an albatross. [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Rebels Claim Cabinda Airport Knocked Out

AU291433 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Paris, Oct 29 (AFP) — The main Angolan rebel movement said Wednesday that its forces had attacked the airport in Cabinda on Sunday, destroying the control tower and cutting off flights between the oil-rich enclave and the capital, Luanda.

In a statement released in Paris, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) said the attackers destroyed all administrative buildings at the airfield and killed 28 government soldiers and eight Cubans from the airport garrison.

Cabinda, which lies on the Atlantic coast, is separated from the rest of Angola by a strip of Zairian territory.

There was no immediate confirmation or denial of the attack from the Angolan Government, or from the U.S. oil technicians who work in Cabinda.

In another development, the official Angolan news agency ANGOP said on Wednesday that government forces had killed 617 UNITA rebels in operations over a six-week period up to October 20. [passage omitted]

Chevron Says Operations Normal

MB300945 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] The UNITA movement in Angola claims to have attacked the airport in the oil-rich Angolan enclave of Cabinda, disrupting flights to the capital, Luanda.

A UNITA spokesman in Paris said 28 Angolan Government troops and 8 Cubans had been killed in the attack and that the control tower and administrative buildings had been destroyed. The spokesman made no mention of UNITA casualties.

A spokesman for the American oil company Chevron, which operates in Cabinda, has declined to confirm the attack, but said the company was aware of an incident. The spokesman says Chevron operations in Cabinda were continuing and that no employees had been injured.

UNITA Extends Attacks to All Provinces

MB300640 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, [no date as received] (KUP) — From now on, UNITA military actions will be extended to all provinces of Angola. Last week, UNITA confirmed its military presence in Mocamedes [Namibe] Province, in southern Angola, where it successfully attacked and took Chiquiti village, which is 62 km northeast of Sao Nicolau concentration camp.

According to a communique issued by the UNITA armed forces chief of staff, this successful operation came after prolonged clandestine mobilization work.

According to the communique, the battle lasted 35 minutes. The MPLA left 17 dead, 10 rifles, 10 RPG-7 rockets, and a large assortment of ammunition of various calibers on the battlefield. The village of Chiquiti was guarded by forces bearing the initial LCB and TGFA.

Savimbi on Meeting With Crocker, Other Topics

AU291830 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 29 (AFP) — Angolan rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, who has been visiting France, said on Wednesday that he had just met here with the U.S. deputy secretary of state for African affairs, Chester Crocker.

Mr. Savimbi, who heads the South African-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, also said he would not be making a planned visit to London.

He said British officials had told him they were in a "delicate situation" because of their country's links with the Frontline States opposed to South Africa.

Mr. Savimbi said that Mr. Crocker had reiterated his government's willingness to help UNITA find a political solution to the conflict in Angola.

The U.S Administration and Congress began providing official aid to UNITA, including weapons, after a visit to Washington by Mr. Savimbi in January. On that occasion, the rebel leader met President Ronald Reagan.

At Wednesday's press conference, Mr. Savimbi said he and Mr. Crocker had also discussed efforts by President Reagan to raise regional conflicts such as that in Angola in his meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev this month.

Mr. Savimbi, who is due to visit West Germany before returning to his headquarters in the Angolan bush, said his visit to France had been "fruitful."

While here he met with, among others, National Assembly President Jacques Chaban-Delmas and Culture Minister Francois Leotard.

There were also unconfirmed reports that he met Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Government Forces Claim 617 Rebels Killed

AU291301 Paris AFP in English 1257 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Lisbon Oct 29 (AFP) - Angolan Government forces killed 617 rebels in operations over a six-week period up to October 20, the official ANGOP news agency said on Wednesday in a dispatch received here.

The agency said guerrillas of the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) had suffered the largest number of casualties — 308 — in the southeastern Province of Moxico.

A total of 13 guerrillas were taken prisoner in the period, from September 5, the statement said. It made no mention of government casualties.

Dos Santos Holds Several Meetings in Maputo

MB291051 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, who is in Maputo where he attended the funeral ceremony of President Samora Machel, has been meeting heads of state and government, as well as other personalities present in Maputo.

According to our radio correspondents in Maputo, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos held meetings in Maputo yesterday with Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, and (?Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso). He also held meetings with Radovan Vlajkovic, a member of the SFRY Presidency; Geydar Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Reverend Jesse Jackson, leader of the U.S. black civil rights movement.

Also yesterday, the Angolan head of state was expected to hold meetings in the evening with Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat, as well as with Jorge Risquet, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo.

During his meetings with heads of state and government President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed issues connected with bilateral cooperation and the situation in southern Africa after the death of President Samora Machel.

Following his meeting with President Mario Soares of Portugal, it was learned that Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, Angolan minister of external relations, would visit Lisbon this year before the holding in Luanda of another Angolan-Portuguese joint commission session. It was also learned that the Portuguese president once again invited President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to visit Portugal. The invitation was accepted and the Angolan head of state will visit that country in the near future. At the end of the meeting between the two presidents, Mario Soares told the press that the results of his meeting were positive.

Returns to Luanda

MB300608 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Angola yesterday from Maputo, where he attended the funeral of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. President Jose Eduardo dos Santos attended the special frontline summit in Maputo yesterday.

BOTSWANA

Masire, Delegation Return From Mozambique

MB292013 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has returned to Gaborone from Maputo where he attended the funeral of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. Dr Masire's plane touched down shortly before a quarter to eight this evening. The president's delegation to the funeral included Mr Kedikilwe, acting as minister for external affairs; the minister of works and communications, Mr Colin Blackbeard; and other government officials. After the funeral yesterday Dr Masire stayed on in Maputo for a special meeting of leaders of the Frontline States which was held today.

MOZAMBIQUE

Frontline State Heads Hold Meeting in Maputo

Kaunda Gives Opening Address

MB291555 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Opening address by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline States, at the Frontline States summit in Maputo on 29 October — recorded]

[Text] Comrades in the Political Bureau of Frelimo, comrade heads of state and government of the Frontline States: We meet here to pay homage to a great son of Africa. We meet here to pay homage to our hero. We meet here to pay homage to a man whose soul will never die. We pay this homage because we loved Samora Moises Machel. We loved him because he stood for something special.

Samora Moises Machel loved mankind. Samora Moises Machel gave his life in service of man the world over. Samora Moises Machel was a gifted man, but he did not use his gift selfishly. He loved mankind and served that mankind (?faithfully). Few can be [word indistinct] in this world. Samora Moises Machel loved his leader, Mondlane. We have a duty to love Samora Moises Machel because he demonstrated that he was a special follower. We, who have remained behind, have a duty to fulfill the mission he did not complete.

He stood up to be counted. He fought all the forces of exploitation. He fought exploitative international capital, with all (?the forces) of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, fascism, racism. He died fighting apartheid.

Samora Machel fought poverty with its [words indistinct] of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption. Samora Machel fought exploitation of man by man. He died fighting these evil forces. A more noble colleague and comrade we could not (?have

hoped for), a man of great integrity. From being a follower of Mondlane, he grew up to become a leader of leaders, but today we mourn a hero of heroes.

How can we mourn Samora Moises Machel? How can we pay tribute to him. Is it by talking as I'm doing now? No. The just way of mourning our hero in a nation without [words indistinct] (?shining example). We must love our fellow men as Samora Machel loved them. He served Mozambique form Rovuma to Maputo. He served Africa from Cape to Cairo, from east to west of Africa. He (?made the West) [words indistinct] nonalignment he broke the barriers of East-West confrontation. The West [words indistinct] in the East. He believed in the importance of man. [words indistinct] about the importance of man but also up to the West [words indistinct] the importance of man.

We are mourning a truly great man, who was at the hands of wicked men, political imbeciles, historically inept people who do not understand what this world is all about. They were too small to destroy Samora Moises Machel. The man stands out in (?death) truly as a hero. He [words indistinct] they are based on facts, facts related to the international reaction to his untimely death. Hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans wept through the streets of Maputo. Scores and scores of foreign delegates wept through the streets of Maputo. They were underscoring what I outlined here: A great man had fallen. A hero of heroes had fallen. A leader of leaders had fallen. So they came from the east and from the west, so they came from the north and the south to come and testify what I am saying: that Samora Moises Machel was a great man, a great servant of mankind.

Comrades, let us follow in his footsteps: that is the best way of mourning our hero, our leader. We must [words indistinct] history can never forgive them, but history will also not forgive us if we fail to follow in his footsteps. We will be no better than those who have betrayed him if we fail to follow in his footsteps.

Samora Moises Machel lies dead in a tomb in the Square of the Heroes of Mozambique, but his soul, (?it must) live on. No one can destroy what Samora Moises Machel stood for. No one can destroy what Samora Moises Machel is. May his soul rest in peace. May we be his worthy followers. Many thanks [preceding words in Portuguese].

Kaunda Blames RSA

MB291921 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Statement by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline States, in Maputo on 29 October — recorded]

[Text] Well, I can tell you that according to (?research) in detail and [words indistinct]. The government here naturally must wait for the outcome of the official investigation, but a number of member-states have already made thier positions very clear. We are not involving our hosts but we hold our own views on the matter. And the general view is that while as in general terms, South Africa is still responsible because of the apartheid policy which is responsible for all our (?mischiefs) in this area. [sentence as heard] In particular, we must point out that there is sufficient circumstancial evidence for us to hold South Africa responsible directly. Most of us have pointed out that on the 15th of this month the so-called minister of defense, Malan, declared publicly he was going to deal with the Frontline States, especially Mozambique, and [word indistinct] our late comrade was [words indistinct] in wanting to introduce Soviet-type of revolution in this area [word indistinct]. And from there we are aware that the plane was being monitored by South African radars. We know that. And we also know that electronically these days it is possible to tamper with any machine like an airplane. We have not been impressed by the crocodile tears of the two Bothas, not at all. Men and women who have no love or due respect for thier fellow men on grounds of color are [word indistinct] to mourn our colleague. A number of our governments hold the South African Government directly responsible for this tragedy until they prove the contrary. Thank you.

Communique Issued

MB291903 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1800 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the summit of the frontline heads of state and government held in Maputo on 29 Ocotber — read by Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku]

[Text] The summit of the frontline heads of state and government took place in Maputo, capital city of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on Wednesday 29 October 1986. Participating in the summit were their excellencies, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of the People's Republic of Angola, President Quett Masire of the Republic of Botswana, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania, President Kenneth David Kaunda of the Republic of Zambia, chairman, Prime Minister Robert Gabriel Mugabe of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of Frelimo Party and the head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The summit expressed profound shock, sorrow, and revulsion at the tragic and untimely death of comrade, brother, and friend President Samora Moises Machel on the night of 19 October 1986 on South African territory. The leaders of the liberation movements of southern Africa, who were also present in Maputo, shared the views expressed by the heads of state and government. The summit noted that President Samora Moises Machel died on a mission of struggle against apartheid. He died fighting for peace in southern Africa, for the freedom, cooperation, and progress of the entire region. It further noted that President Samora Moises Machel fell victim to apartheid which carries out acts of aggression and destabilization and murders innocent peasants in this region. In this regard, the summit also noted that in the days preceeding the death of President Samora Machel the Pretoria warmongers had repeatedly made threats against Mozambique and particularly against the president himself. The summit hailed President Samora Machel as an illustrious, selfless, revolutionary fighter and leader of the national liberation struggle, a committed internationalist, a prominent figure of the Frontline States, SADCC, the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and of the world anti-imperialist front. His contribution constitutes a milestone in the history of the peoples of this region.

President Samora Moises Machel's life is linked with the struggle, victories, and the aspirations of the peoples of southern Africa. His personal deeds have, therefore, decisively contributed to the great success achieved in the anti-imperialist front, in the struggle for national liberation and social progress in the region.

The leaders reaffirmed in all conviction that the life of President Samora Moises Machel was an expression of their most cherished and noble values and represent an essential source of inspiration in the struggle of their peoples for the upbringing of future generations. The heads of the Frontline States assured the Mozambican people of their support and solidarity in the defense of the achievements of the Mozambican revolution and the legacy of Samora Machel and especially in their struggle for the defense of national sovereignty and territorial integrity in the face of the invasion of their territory and mounting aggression from the racist Pretoria regime through armed bandits and the other agents. They reaffirmed that the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in the region will continue more vigorously than before. Strongly condemning South Africa's continued acts of aggression and destabilization against the neighboring independent states, the leaders singled out for particular condemnation the South African- and U.S.-sponsored criminal acts of the UNITA bandits in Angola and the South African acts of terrorism perpetrated by the armed bandits in Mozambique.

In this context, the leaders further condemned France and other Western countries for allowing traitor Savimbi to visit their countries and for continuing to give diplomatic and material support to South Africa to perpetrate apartheid, the root cause of all the problems in the region. Accordingly the summit called upon these countries to desist from actions which are detrimental to peace and called upon them instead to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to assist the frontline and neighboring African states in order to strengthen their defense and economies against South Africa machinations.

The heads of state and government also commended the Congress of the United States of America for overriding President Reagan's veto on the South African sanctions bill and further urged the international community to increase its support to the liberation movements in the struggle against apartheid and colonialism.

The struggle continues! [preceding words in Portuguese]. Thank you.

Delegations Depart After Machel Ceremonies

MB291124 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, and current chairman of the OAU, who came to Maputo to attend the funeral ceremony of the Mozambican head of state, left for his country this morning. Also leaving this morning were delegations from Ivory Coast, Benin, Togo, Niger, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Ireland, India, and Burundi. All these delegations took part yesterday in the funeral ceremony of President Samora Machel.

Frontline Leaders Leave

MB291951 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of the United Republic of Tanzania, Quett Masire of Botswana, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe left Maputo for their countries a while ago. The four heads of state and the head of the Zimbabwe Government attended a frontline summit which was held in Maputo today. They were seen off at Maputo airport by Marcelino dos Santos, Joaquim Chissano, and Oscar Monteiro, members of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party Central Committee.

Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congo and current chairman of the OAU; Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome and Principe; Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of Guinea-Bissau, and other leaders also left Maputo today.

Pereira, Others Depart

MB300634 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira and former Portuguese president Ramalho Eanes returned to their countries yesterday after attending the funeral of President Samora Machel.

The delegations from Egypt, Madagascar, Cameroon, Denmark, and Cyprus also left Maputo yesterday.

Cuba's Risquet Departs

MB300647 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] A source in the headquarters of the Frelimo Party Central Committee told our reporter that a Cuban delegation headed by Jorge Risquet, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, was received by the Frelimo Party leadership last night.

Jorge Risquet and his delegation returned to their country today, after attending the funeral of President Samora Moises Machel.

Russian Engineer on Machel Plane Returns to Maputo

MB291207 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Vladimir Novosselov, flight engineer and the only crew member of the presidential plane who survived the air crash which resulted in the death of President Samora Machel and other passengers on 19 October, arrived in Maputo late this morning. Novosselov was receiving intensive medical care in a South African military hospital.

AIM Reports Careers of Crew Aboard Machel Plane

MB291608 Dakar PANA in French 1535 GMT 28 Oct 86

[All names as received]

[Text] Maputo, 28 Oct (AIM/PANA) — The Soviet crew which piloted President Samora Machel's Tupolev 134 (TV 134) had been in Mozambique for 18 months before the flight of 19 October during which the Mozambican leader lost his life.

The crew had landed 65 times at Maputo airport, and 70 percent of these landings were made at night.

The crew consisted of Captain Yuri Novodran, pilot; Igor Kartamyshev, copilot; Oleg Koudriashow, navigator; Anatoly Choulipov, radio operator; and Vladimir Novosselov, flight engineer, who was the sole crew survivor.

According to an inquiry conducted by AIM [Mozambique Information Agency], this crew had done the Maputo-Harare, Maputo-Lusaka, and Maputo-Luanda flights 11 times. A total of 4 of these 11 flights were between Maputo and Zambia.

Capt Novodran, 48 years old, was a first class pilot in Soviet civil aviation. He had completed a total of 13,056 flying hours, of which 7,523 hours aboard Tupolev 134's. He had flown a total of 2,044 hours at night. During his 23 years as pilot, Capt Novodran piloted different types of aircraft and trained many young pilots. There is no record indication of any violation by him of aviation rules.

Copilot Igor Kartamyshev, 29 years old, was a third class pilot in Soviet civil aviation. He had flown a total of 3,790 hours, of which 2,380 hours were aboard Tupolev 134's. He flew a total of 1,166 hours at night.

Anatoly Choulipov was a first class radio operator. He had completed 14,370 flying hours, with 1,450 hours aboard Tupolev 134's. In a career spanning over 30 years, he flew all types of aircraft used by the USSR.

Vladimir Novosselov, currently at the Pretoria military hospital, was a first class flight engineer with 6,203 flying hours behind him. He had specialized in Tupolev 134's and flown in that type of aircraft for 10 years. He also trained many flight engineers.

Chissano Meets With SACP Chairman Joe Slovo

MB300632 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Last night South African Communist Party [SACP] chairman Joe Slovo appealed to the world to express solidarity with the Mozambican people in their defense against aggression from the apartheid regime. Slovo made this call when he was received by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee Political Bureau, at the Central Committee headquarters.

SACP chairman Joe Slovo also said that to express solidarity with the People's Republic of Mozambique is to contribute toward the elimination of apartheid, which is a crime against mankind.

Then Joaquim Chissano said that President Samora Machel left clear instructions regarding the party's political, economic, and organizational issues.

Joe Slovo came to Maputo to attend the funeral of the Mozambican leader.

Iran's Velayati Meets With Dos Santos, Chissano

LD291145 Tehran IRNA in English 1121 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 29, Irna — Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and special advisor of the president, Mustafa Mirsalim met with First Secretary of Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Marcelino dos Santos and Foreign Minister Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Tuesday.

During the meeting, Foreign Minister Velayati conveyed message of condolences of Iranian president, government and nation to the Government and people of Mozambique.

Velayati also reiterated that the Iranian Government and nation will stand beside the Mozambicans in their campaign against oppression and racism, as before. Velayati announced Iran's full support for the people of Mozambique and also stressed expansion of relations between the two countries.

Santos said that his country considered the South African regime responsible for the murder of Samora Machel and described the incident as a 'criminal act.' He called on the Iranian delegation to inform the Iranian president, Government and combatant nation that the Mozambican people will continue their struggle against racism more resolutely than before.

He remarked that Mozambican officials were well aware of their grave responsibility towards their people, Africa and the nonaligned countries and that Machel's death would not hinder them. He added that they were sure they would become victorious.

Santos said that participation of Iranian delegation in the funeral further encouraged Mozambicans to continue their campaign against racist regime of South Africa.

The first secretary of Frelimo also referred to mutual cooperation between the two countries and stressed expansion of political and economic ties.

An Iranian high-ranking delegation left Tehran for Maputo Monday to attend the funeral ceremony of Mozambican president on behalf of President Khamene'i.

Renamo Spokesman on Action Against Zimbabwe

MB291632 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 29 Oct 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] While Mozambicans continue to mourn their dead president, Samora Machel, who was killed in an air crash and interred yesterday, there has been a fresh twist in the guerrilla war being waged by MNR rebel guerrillas.

On Sunday, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said that Zimbabwe troops would remain in Mozambique and would fight to the last man to prevent the rebels taking power. Now, the MNR has responded by formally declaring war on Zimbabwe.

Julian Borja asked Paulo Oliveira, the MNR spokesman in Lisbon, why they had done that.

[Begin recording] [Oliveira] Since 1980, we advised Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe has lots of troops inside of Mozambique. Mozambique's problems must be solved by Mozambicans, not by Zimbabwe or any other country, and we advised them a lot of times. Now Zimbabwe, or Mr Mugabe, he wants the war against Renamo. We don't admit interference in Mozambique [sentence as heard]. We are able to defeat Frelimo, and also able to give a big lesson to Mr Mugabe.

[Borja] But surely Mr Mugabe is only defending Zimbabwean investments in Mozambique?

[Oliveira] No, this is not true. Mugabe is lying when he says that, because we find Zimbabwe troops right in the north of Sofala Province, 300 km north of the Beira corridor. There is no justification for Zimbabwe troops to be several hundred miles from the Beira corridor. There are not any investments for Zimbabwe in that zone. They were just there to help Frelimo, nothing else.

[Borja] Have you consulted the South Africans about this decision?

[Oliveira] No. That is a Renamo decision only. We don't have anything to discuss with South Africa about that, and South Africa has nothing to do with this measure. It is a Renamo measure.

[Borja] But do you feel able to match the Zimbabwean military strenghth without support, say, from South Africa?

[Oliveira] No, we are able to develop again a guerrilla war inside Zimbabwe, as Mr Mugabe did in the past against Ian Smith.

[Borja] Will you have support for this war form inside Zimbabwe?

[Oliveira] No, our support is with the population and we think that Zimbabwe people do not agree with the Zimbabwe intervention in Mozambique. They are suffering and just because they are defending Frelimo interests, not Zimbabwe interests anymore. We know that there is a big disagreement inside Zimbabwe, not only, of course, with the population, but within the government and Zimbabwe Parliament about the intervention in Mozambique. [end recording]

NAMIBIA

Illegal Zambians Said Conscripted To Fight SWAPO

MB291153 Dakar PANA in English 0843 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Lusaka, 29 Oct (PANA) — Hundreds of youths illegally crossing into Namibia from Western Province to look for employment or visit relatives are being conscripted into the Caprivi Strip Home Guard of the South African Army to counter SWAPO freedom fighters, reports the Zambia *Daily Mail*.

Hundreds of youths from villages along the border from Mambova to Sikonge in Senanga receive military training from the South African Army to fight SWAPO while others are sent to Zambia to collect information. The youths cross into Caprivi Strip in canoes at night.

Three of them — Ben Manyando, Muliokela Muliokela and Michael Silumesi — who had been forced into the Home Guard but managed to escape said from Nalisa village near Sesheke that boys and girls are targets of South African security recruitment They said while most men forced to join the Home Guard are given military training unless they have special qualities, the girls are trained to spy and monitor radio communications used by police and army.

Secretary of state for defence and security, Mr Alex Sapi said although he was not aware of the Zambian youths being forced to join home guards at the Caprivi, he knew that South Africa was recruiting Zambians for training to overthrow the Zambian Government. He said people living along the borders should be politically educated [words indistinct]

The three escapees said they crossed into Namibia early this year in canoes, but before they did anything they were rounded up and sent to a camp under threats of execution, because they were accused of being SWAPO members. They were taken to a training camp in the bush where they found more Zambians training.

Sesheve Governor Likando Kalaluka, Magistrate Mr Rodrick Sangandu, and the police confirmed that there was illegal crossing into Namibia by Zambians looking for jobs or visiting relatives at Caprivi Strip. The officials said there was no way that these illegal night crossings in canoes could be contained, because the border was too wide.

No Injuries in 'Unsuccessful' SWAPO Bombardment

MB291405 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1403 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Windhoek, Oct 29, SAPA — Follow-up operations were continuing after a stand-off bombardment by SWAPO insurgents on Ongandjera in north western SWA/Namibia early yesterday, a spokesman for the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today.

An unspecified number of insurgents reportedly fired a number of 82mm mortar bombs as well as B10 rockets at the town.

No-one was injured in the attack.

The SWATF said the bombardment was unsuccessful and the projectiles fell wide of the target.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Sees 'Hostile Campaign' in Charges

MB291959 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] In an apparent reference to allegations since the plane crash that killed President Machel of Mozambique, Mr Botha said a hostile campaign had again been waged against South Africa over the past week. The overseas onslaught against South Africa is aimed at undermining democracy and introducing a Marxist state.

A similar onslaught led to the economic collapse of once prosperous states like Angola, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique under socialist dictators. South Africa wants to live in peace with its neighbors as demonstrated by the Nkomati accord and the Highlands water project, which are in the interests of all in southern Africa. The struggle in South Africa is not between white and black but between different ideologies, between those who necklace and those who seek to maintain law and order. The population diversity is a reality, but attempts should be made to talk to each other about issues of common interest.

Authorities Refuse Comment on Newspaper Report

MB291541 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 1537 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 29, SAPA — South African authorities have refused to comment today on a report alleging Mozambican President Samora Machel, who died when his aircraft crashed on the night of Sunday, October 19, was still breathing early on the Monday morning when police arrived and dispersed residents of a nearby village who were tending to the injured.

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria pointed out that as President Machel's death had been unnatural, judicial proceedings would follow.

The matter was sub judice, and he had no comment.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs also responded to queries with a "no comment." [passage omitted]

According to Bureau for Information officials in Komatipoort the day after the crash, the aircraft hit the ground at 21h50, and President Machel, whose body was severely mutilated and could only be identified by his uniform and gold teeth, died instantly.

Malan Warns Accusations 'Going Too Far'

MB301004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0954 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pietersburg Oct 30 SAPA — South Africa had not been involved in any manner in the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's aircraft on South African territory on Oct 19, the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, reiterated today.

Speaking at a colours parade for the Air Force's 89 Combat Flying School in Pietersburg, he warned frontline heads of state, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, that the propaganda campaign accusing South Africa of being responsible for President Machel's death was "going too far." They and others who were continuing the propaganda while a full investigation was in process were "playing a dangerous game."

General Malan said he had not intended referring in his speech "to the sick propaganda against South Africa about the death of President Machel. But since I repeated the government's standpoint at the weekend that South Africa was not involved in the crash, the accusations, insinuations and blamings are continuing ... the flood of propaganda is becoming thicker and more vicious." Most of the insinuations and accusations came from Zambia, Zimbabwe and Maputo, but from elsewhere, too.

Two "examples" were the accusation the ill-fated aircraft had been lured off course by a radio beacon on the South African side of the border, and that President Machel had lived for four hours after the crash while South African authorities at the scene had not lifted a finger to help him. The second accusation was "too crazy, too absurd, to react to ... the man was so mutilated he had to be identified by his teeth," General Malan said. The first accusation was a transparent attempt to blame South Africa and its Army and Air Force for the crash.

"This technique of transferring blame is a known tactic in the sphere of propaganda, misleading and disinformation," he said.

"South Africa was not involved in the crash — in no way. Let this be clear to everyone now.

"Secondly, the whole matter is going too far. Leaders like President Kaunda and Mr Mugabe and others who are spreading propaganda, or allow it to happen, must look a few truths in the face. I say to them ... they are playing a dangerous game, what they are trying to do to South Africa is not child's play. This applies to all the so-called Frontline States. This sort of fanning of suspicion, hate and doubt is to nobody's honour or advantage ... it is destructive and even provocative. Those who engage in it are making themselves guilty of sweeping the masses into hysteria.

"This sort of manipulation of President Machel's death to throw mud at South Africa can be afforded by no-one ... it is transparent, it is scandalous, and it is now going too far," General Malan said.

Urges Regional Cooperation
MB301038 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1026 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pietersburg Oct 30 SAPA — Facts did not count in the total onslaught against South Africa, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today. Speaking at a colours parade for the Air Force's 89 Combat Flying School in Pietersburg, he said South Africa was the accused and that any reasonable case it offered was simply tossed aside. "We are the accused and some, with the United States in the lead, have already begun with punishment, while others urge further punitive action."

With all this it was understandable South Africa was in a tension-filled situation. "We are not insensitive."

General Malan said, however, it had to be remembered the tension was caused mostly from outside the country because the Republic's image was being presented as one of a regional destroyer, and oppressor and an ignorer of human rights. In this process certain countries who were "singing in the choir" against South Africa, but whose people were living in suffering and oppression, were the "good guys" only because they had chosen sides against the "bad guy," which was South Africa.

Addressing himself to "certain southern African states who simply cast aside our repeated efforts to stabilise our region," he said it was important the government's standpoint that it wanted peace, cooperation and progress with Zimbabwe, Zambia "and all the others," was made clear.

"We fully realise our political systems differ. While we in South Africa are actively working on broadening democracy, Zimbabwe is on its way to a one-party state.

"Zambia has already been a one-party state for years and only time will show what will happen to Mozambique under its new leader.

"Although South Africa rejects the Marxist political system or the one-party state, we are prepared to walk a political path of peace with all these countries ... we are prepared to respect their political systems," General Malan said.

It should also be clear that trade would always be welcome, and that South Africa was keen to make its expertise and means available for development.

The export from these countries of revolutionary ideas and actions was, however, unacceptable. "It has to be realistically accepted that South Africa, as a result of its good information gathering, has a very good understanding of what is being planned against our country." It often had the information even before the plans were finalised.

It should be clear South Africa still choose the path of peace and its appeal to these states was simply that they see to it revolutionary activities from their territories against the Republic were stopped. "Stop this before our subcontinent's people are subjected to more suffering."

It was time to start building in South Africa and time to cease the accusations and destruction.

Soviet Flight Engineer May Return To Testify
MB291416 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1413 GMT
29 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 29, SAPA — The Russian flight engineer who was the only crew member to survive the Mozambican air disaster on South African territory on October 19, has been discharged from hospital and returned to Maputo but he may be required to return to the Republic to give evidence before the Margo board of inquiry into the accident.

In a statement in Pretoria today, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said the Mozambican Government had been officially informed of this possibility this morning.

The identification of Mr Vladimir Novosselov as the flight engineer in Mr Botha's statement was the first official confirmation of his position in the Russian crew, following reports earlier he was in fact the pilot and subsequent confusion in media reports.

The superintendent of the Number One Military Hospital in Voortrekkerhoogte, Brigadier Dries Coetzer, confirmed earlier today Mr Novosselov had been discharged shortly after 9am.

Mr Novosselov, who was accompanied by his wife, Mrs Nadejna Novosselova and a Russian doctor, a Dr Botanevich, was wheeled out of the hosptial near Pretoria to an ambulance waiting to take him to Jan Smuts Airport where a Swazi Airways flight took him to Maputo.

Brigadier Coetzer said Mr Novosselov, who suffered head injuries and broke a leg in the crash, was in "a highly satisfactory condition," and had expressed his appreciation for the treatment he received.

Mr Botha said arrangements had been made to place Mr Novosselov in the care of the Russian doctor, who was attached to a hospital in Maputo, in the presence of his wife, and the second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in the Mozambican capital, Mr Nikolay Karpenko.

They had already arrived in South Africa on Monday, and Dr Botanevich had had the opportunity to acquaint himself fully with the condition of the patient yesterday and the treatment he had received.

The South African doctor who treated Mr Novosselov had passed on his medical record and handed over the medical report and relevant X-ray plates with an explanation of further recommended medical treatment.

Dr Botanevich had accepted responsibility for the patient and both he and Mr Novosselov had been informed at the request of Mr Justice Margo that the flight engineer might be requested to return to the Republic to give evidence before the board of inquiry.

Paper Reports on ANC Buildup in Maputo
MB290733 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 October 86 p 2

[By Stephan Terblanch]

[Text] South African intelligence sources claim that a massive escalation in ANC personnel started in Mozambique a bare six months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

According to sources in Pretoria, there are now several hundred trained ANC men in Maputo, allegedly the main centre from where a spate of terrorist incidents in South Africa has been launched in recent months.

But ANC spokesmen in Lusaka this week denied that they had armed men in Maozambique, and repeated their claim that South Africa was creating an excuse for a massive intervention in the country to challenge the Machel government.

The biff and bat comes amid increasing reports of significant Renamo gains in the swaying bush war which has helped reduce the Mozambican economy to shambles.

According to the Pretoria sources, initial efforts by the Frelimo government to abide by the Nkomati Accord and allow the ANC only to maintain its political office with between 10 and 12 staff members wavered under pressure from the Soviet Union, the Frontline States and various organizations such as the OAU.

Six months after the historic accord had been signed, and as the pressure against Maputo mounted, bringing relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union to an all-time low, South African sources claim evidence emerged that the ANC presence in the city was again growing.

At the same time, the ANC chief military strategist and SA Communist Party [SACP] chairman Joe Slovo, again became a regular visitor to Maputo, where he maintains an apartment.

According to the sources, the ANC has once again established a military command and control centre in Maputo, called a Regional Political Military Council [RPMC].

Other RPMC's exist clandestinely in Lesotho and Swaziland and openly in Botswana.

At present, say the sources the Maputo RPMC controls several hundred trained men, who have in recent months carried out numerous missions, especially in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

The current chief ANC representative in Maputo is Jacob Zuma, who heads both the political and military functions.

The Maputo RPMC also controls the ANC's military operations in Swaziland and Lesotho, including the logistical supplies and communications with the ANC head office in Lusaka, Zambia.

Some of the Maputo RPMC officials, say South African sources, have been identified as members of the SA Communist Party, while there is close liaison between the ANC, SACP and the representative of the PLO and other terrorist organisations, who also maintain offices in Maputo.

Among the ANC facilties in Maputo listed by the sources are a number of transit or "safe" houses in various Maputo suburbs used for crash-course military training of ANC operatives recruited in South Africa.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka yesterday denied his organisation had armed personnel and insisted the ANC mission consisted of only six people. He also insisted the organisation does not use neighbouring countries to launch its raids.

Radio Scores Mugabe Statement on Mozambique
MB300532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The destabilization of southern Africa was escalated alarmingly this week with the emergence of overt conflict between the Government of Zimbabwe and the Renamo movement in Mozambique. Renamo has reacted predictably with what it describes as a declaration of war after Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe said his country would fight to the last man to prevent the movement from gaining power in Mozambique. According to the Renamo statement it will attack military and economic targets and other governmental interests inside Zimbabwe.

Diplomatically, Mr Mugabe's statement is an unprecedented attempt by a southern African national leader to prescribe who may or may not govern a neighboring country. More ominously, it will inevitably raise the general level of instability in the region as the fighting in Mozambique overflows its borders. But the most damaging aspect of the threat, if implemented, is the prospect that it may destroy any chance that still exists for re-establishing peace in Mozambique in the foreseeable future.

Whatever the various interested parties might have thought before, it has become abundantly clear during the past year that a stable dispensation in Mozambique can be achieved only through negotiation between the two warring movements. The earlier belief that Renamo would fade away once outside aid had been cut off has turned out to have been mistaken. The movement evidently had sufficient internal support not only to maintain itself but in recent months to expand its activities to most parts of the coutnry. On the other hand Frelimo also has substantial popular support, as well as the advantages that accrue from being in government — among them, assistance from Eastern European security advisers and Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, and Western financial aid.

Militarily the two movements have reached an impasse, with neither able to assert itself convincingly over the other. Meanwhile the breakdown of the economic infrastructure, the impoverishment of the people and the growth in the numbers of terrified refugees continue, further polarizing the factions. For that cycle of destruction to be broken Frelimo and Renamo will have to get

together eventually and negotiate an end to their dispute. Until they do, peace and economic development will continue to elude Mozambique. In this situation the most worthwhile contribution any outsider can make is to encourage moves towards negotiation between the two movements. By his threat to intervene actively in a manner that will stimulate conflict and harden attitudes to negotiation, the prime minister of Zimbabwe is adopting a course that can only prolong the suffering of Mozambique.

Last Train of Mozambican Workers Enters Country

MB291219 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] A border control official at the Lebombo border post at Komatipoort says about 240 Mozambican workers entered South Africa by train yesterday. From today no workers will be allowed to enter the country from Mozambique, even though they may be in possession of a contract.

Some Mine Strikers Return; New Stayaways Begin

MB291342 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1329 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Johannebsurg, Oct 29, SAPA — All workers at the Doornfontein gold mine and a few "stragglers" at the Deelkraal mine have returned to work, according to a statement issued by the mine owners, Gold Fields.

At the Libanon mine, where previously there had been no strike, a number of clerks stayed away or left their posts this morning.

"Following a warning by management about 20 men have so far returned to work and at present the total number of stayaways is roughly 70. Two men were arrested on suspicion of intimidation," the statement said.

Last night's shift at Doornfontein was fully manned by 970 workers and this morning the full complement of 4800 men arrived for work.

At Deelkraal there was a small turnout of men but the situation remained "very fluid and difficult to asses."

The strike continues at Kloof mine.

About 35000 mine workers at Doornfontein, Deelkraal and Kloof in the western Transvaal went on a wage strike on Sunday night. The action followed Gold Fields' withdrawal from talks which led to a wage agreement between the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] and the Chamber of Mines.

Gold Fields reaffirmed their condition of insisting the mines return to "normality" before discussions got under way. Talks between the NUM and Gold Fields came to a halt yesterday's over the issue.

The NUM's spokesman, Mr Marcel Golding, said the union was conducting consultations with the workers, informing them of the company's response and was trying to arrange a meeting with Gold Fields through the Chamber of Mines.

The statement said, "Gold Fields, on behalf of the mine management, has acknowledged the NUM's offer to tell its members to go back to work and arrangements for mass meetings in this regard are being made on Deelkraal and Kloof.

"In the course of two days of talks Gold Fields has given the understanding, to its workers and the NUM, that as soon as the mines have returned to normality discussions about the substantive issues associated with the unlawful strike action will get under way."

P.W. Botha Comments on Church, State Roles

MB291702 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The state president, P.W. Botha, has made an urgent appeal to politicians and church leaders not to trespass on each others' territory but to cooperate instead. Speaking at a public meeting in Winberg in the Free State, Mr Botha said the church and the state were two autonomous bodies created by God, each with its own task, commission, and province. He added that one of the greatest problems facing South Africa was the difference of opinions between various groups and political parties.

[Begin Botha video recording in Afrikaans] When you stop talking confrontation arises. The question is, can we afford it in South Africa — to have confrontation day after day. In a country with so many problems requiring solution the richness and the diversity of our population should not be regarded as a burden or a source of despair. It gives us something of value to be fostered and extended. [end recording]

Foreign Ministry Could Give Up Control of SABC

MB291118 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The *Business Day* newspaper reports that the Department of Foreign Affairs is to give up control of the SABC. The paper says that there is speculation that control will go to a technical ministry, possibly Posts and Telecommunications. Foreign Minister Pik Botha is said to regard his responsibility for the SABC as a no-win situation subject to political attack from the left and from the right.

Information Bureau Releases 30 Oct Unrest Report

MB300954 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0946 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 30 SAPA — Follows unrest situation report from the Bureau of Information for the period 06h00 yesterday to 06h00 today:

"Isolated incidents of stone throwings and illegal gatherings occurred yesterday during a quiet day as far as unrest related incidents are concerned.

"Approximately 15 black persons threw a petrol bomb at a security force vehicle in KwaZakhele (Port Elizabeth) yesterday. No damage was caused and three men were arrested.

"In Everton (Vereeniging) a delivery vehicle was robbed by about 50 black people. Six men were arrested by the security forces.

"In Soweto a delivery vehicle was also robbed by a group of about 50 black people. Extensive damage was caused. No arrests were made.

"In Sebokeng (Vereeniging) stones were thrown at a liquor shop. No damage was caused and no arrests were made.

"A spokesman for the security forces has pointed out that many of the robberies and burglaries which occur, were, in fact, normal criminal acts perpetrated by means of methods normally classified as unrest-related in an attempt to disguise these deeds."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB280717 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN: U.S. Ties in 'Deep Freeze'

"We have enough cause to be angry with the United States. Its banks started our credit crisis. Its Congress imposed tougher sanctions than any other country. The disinvestment campaign against American firms trading with or operating in South Africa has resulted in the withdrawal of a growing number of American companies from South Africa, including giants like Coca-Cola, IBM and General Motors. The US has virtually ended constructive engagement," Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 25 October says in an editorial on page 6. "Relations with the US are now in the deep freeze." The latest "evidence of anti-South African virulence" is the U.S. Foreign Commerical Service report released by the U.S. Consulate in Johannesburg, the tone of which is so "hostile that it is small wonder that an angry Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has asked the Americans to explain whether this document reflects official policy. We cannot, for obvious reasons, tell the Americans who compiled this report to go home, since the last thing we want is the kind of tit-for-tat expulsion of embassy and consular staff that is being conducted by the US and Russia. However, we think President Reagan would do well to remove the officials. They are so prejudiced that they are incapable of serving American or any other intersts in this part of the world."

CITIZEN on Red Cross Suspension

"Sadly, the vendetta against South Africa has reached into the International Red Cross movement, with the South African government delegation being suspended from the Geneva Conference of the Red Cross because of apartheid," Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 27 October says in a page 6 editorial. "South Africa, and South Africa alone," was singled out for suspension although "there are worse repressions, worse sufferings, worse radicalism and worse political systems around the world." The government's decision to expel the International Red Cross "is a tough response to an illegal and unprecedented vote that has caused great bitterness. Nevertheless, we hope the Government will reconsider its decision." If South Africa continues to assist the Red Cross in its humanitarian work, "the moral advantage will be ours. For we will show our detractors that we respect the ideals of the Red Cross more than they do."

STAR on Red Cross Suspension

In a page 12 editorial on the South African suspension from the Red Cross conference, Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 27 October says that the suspension is a "bad case of irrational prejudice" which "defies logic as much as fairness." However, the government's decision to retaliate by playing "tit-for-tat" shows that "the South African Government is as willing as the Geneva delegates to let politics take precedence over humanitarian concerns if it thinks it can secure a point."

STAR on Black Education

Commenting on the attacks against black students taking exams in another editorial on the same page, *The Star* says that the short-term answer to this situation "is in the hands of the township dwellers themselves. The case for going to school, for writing exams, for acquiring knowledge is irresistible." "Township organisations and leaders have shown that they are able to exercise authority when they make their voices heard. Those voices must be heard now." However, "in the longer term, there has to be one nonracial education department and massive injections of cash. The Government remains vague about how far along this route it is prepared to go. Fine-sounding sentiments are not enough. The fuzziness must go."

'Hostility' Awaiting Shultz

In an article on the same page, Neil Lurssen of *The Star*'s Washington bureau writes that "Reagan Administration officials expect that the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, will encounter hostility from both whites and blacks when he visits Southern Africa early next year." Although Shultz opposed sanctions and disinvestment, "he will have to accept responsibility for the decisions of his country, even those he opposed vigorously. He will also have to face the growing irritations of the South African Government at increasing ties with the African National Congress, a development for which he does have direct responsibility." "The feeling in Washington is that the ANC is the most significant black organisation in South Africa and that it has to be taken into account even though US intelligence agencies have confirmed the heavy communist infiltration in its leadership." Among blacks, however, Shultz will be seen as the man who resisted sanctions to the end, while any talks with ANC leaders "will probably be seen as an attempt to put pressure on the organisation to opt for peaceful negotiations and to end violence at a time when violence seems to be pushing the South African Government into a corner."

BUSINESS DAY on Sanctions Impact

The editorial on page 6 of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 27 October noted that the warnings about the effects of sanctions "are becoming reality. For a start, Operation Hunger has reported a frightening increase in the number of destitute people it has to feed." That organization also warns that sanctions could double that number to 2 million. "With the United States steadily distancing itself from what the infamous consulate report calls 'just another African State', overseas funding of welfare bodies like Operation Hunger will start drying up." In the RSA, businesses under pressure will have less funds for

charity. At home, political reform "is not merely a lost cause; it is a forgotten cause." Although the number of violent incidents may be down, "violence simmers unabated beneath the surface." The editorial concludes that sanctions will not hasten the end of apartheid. "What sanctions will do is make the cynical vision of SA 'just another African state' a self-fulfilling prophecy."

CAPE TIMES on U.S. Consulate Report

Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 24 October in its page 10 editorial comments on the U.S. Consulate report describing South Africa as "just another African state." "Name-calling is by definition an unhelpful exercise, which usually does not contribute to the alleviation of complex problems. Certainly South Africa's economic difficulties, now compounded by snowballing disinvestment, stand to benefit little from blistering rhetoric, and it is discouraging to see such tactics being adopted in quarters which officially support a strong South African ecnomy. This is the way to make it weaker."

Quint Seen as 'Token Instrument'

Another editorial on the same page comments on the appointment of Dr Frank Quint as ambassador to the Netherlands. Noting that reaction will be varied, the paper says that "there is validity" in the criticism of the "radical flank" that Dr Quint "will be seen as a token instrument of an increasingly oppressive system. The appointment will also be seen in such circles, and even beyond, as an attempt to impress, mislead or fool the world, suggesting that apartheid is a thing of the past — whereas group areas, separate schools and ethnic parliamentary houses remain."

Press Still Informative

Also on page 10, J.C. Viviers, editor of the *Eastern Province Herald*, comments on the effectiveness of the press under the current restrictions. While there is much that the press is able to bring to light, "the increasing fogging up of perceptions in our society is part of an official shift towards more and more secrecy. "Yet even before a state of emergency was declared, the press was heavily under siege. There are nearly 100 ordinary laws that affect newspaper reporting." Viviers acknowledges that "the safe course would be to publish nothing except what is officially confirmed." But he also affirms that "that would hardly constitute good and courageous journalism." There is a penalty to be paid for trying to be objective. "Simply through trying to stay neutral, newspapers inevitably must expect to be attacked from both ends," of the political spectrum. He makes the point that "destroying the credibility of the press does not give greater credibility to a government." Despite the attempts to muffle it, "South Africa's press will not sit on the sidelines and merely take what is being dished out. Newspapers may be more restricted than ever before, but they are still informing the public."

RSA Needs Stable Mozambique

Western reaction to President Machel's death "demands closer analysis," writes John Battersby in an article on the same page. The West, particularly Great Britain, sees Machel's death as "a crippling blow to its diplomatic efforts aimed at a negotiated settlement in South Africa." Machel won the admiration of the British through his "dual ability to transcend his Marxist convictions...and his skill as a regional peace broker." But "in recent weeks the British government has become deeply concerned by mounting South African threats of economic and military action against Mozambique." In the United States, too, President Reagan has recognized that "Machel's pragmatism offered a chance to reduce Soviet influence in the region." Another factor influencing Western attitudes "is the perceived illegitimacy of RENAMO...and its ruthless and systematic destruction of Mozambique's infrastructure and economy." There are elements in the Botha administration that agree with the Western assessment. "If further Soviet penetration of the region is to be avoided, it is vital that the hawks in President Botha's government are not allowed to exploit the power vacuum to further destabilise Mozambique."

SOWETAN on Detainee's Death

The page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English for 27 October deals with the detention death of Xoluso Johannes Jacobs. "This stark record of people dying while under detention without trial legislation is a serious indictment of that law." The fact that Jacobs apparently committed suicide "does not take away suspicion and anger that people will have against the authorities." The paper concludes: "The time has come that South Africa takes a serious look at the implications of this Act. It is about time, too, that the thought is accepted that these incidents do not help us in any way to solve our present and ever mounting political and social problems."

Machel Inspiration to RSA Blacks

Aggrey Klaaste comments is his column on page 13 on the effect that Mozambican President Machel had on blacks in South Africa. The Frelimo victory led to the events of 1976, which "exploded on this country and changed forever what used to be one long nightmare of oppression. It was because of our fellow feelings for the Mozambicans, tinged with a certain amount of awe and jealousy, that black South Africa decided this thing could not go on forever. We have certainly not overcome, but I am sure most people know the end is soon and inevitable." Blacks have become cynical about reform and "will not give up the fight even if Mandela and Mothopeng were released tomorrow and we ran the country single-handed." For black youth in South Africa, handing over power is not enough. "They seem to have developed a desire to destroy everthing, including themselves." This attitude "has been caused by years of humiliation and dehumanization." With expectations raised by "our one-time warlike hero," South African blacks took a dim view of his signing of the Nkomati accord. This turned to anger, shame, and embarrassment when the accord turned out to be a fraud. "Personally," concludes Klaaste, "I would rather have Samora Machel remembered for the bush fight and its victory than for the Nkomati Accord."

Namibian on RSA Talks

"The interim government has not thought it fit to brief a very curious nation on the contents of recent talks with the South African State President, Mr P.W. Botha. As a government without mandate from the people, one would have thought it their duty to inform the people, rather than pass off as merely 'routine', discussions which obviously contain far-reaching consequences for this country," Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 9 of Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 24 October. "However, despite the strict secrecy being observed concerning the content of these talks, which are to be

resumed on November 4, there is widespread speculation that they centered around the protection of minority rights and the in-fighting in the ranks of the Cabinet itself." Although the interim government has claimed that it holds power in Namibia, it is becoming daily "more abundantly clear who pulls their strings." According to Deputy Interim Government Minister Gregor Tibinyane, who has been the only one to comment on the talks, P.W. Botha made it clear the South African parliament would not approve any constitution which did not provide for the protection of minorities. thus, the interim government "can't even write a constitution which would do away with ethnicity."

ZAMBIA

Commentary Blames RSA for Machel Death

MB290757 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Oct 86

[Zambia *Daily Mail* commentary]

[Text] Africa today puts to rest one of her great sons, who was tragically killed by the continent's common enemy. Whatever the results of the investigations into the plane crash which killed the Mozambican president, Samora Machel, and his colleagues, South Africa cannot escape from blame. This is because the racist regime had made known to the world that it intended to attack the frontline countries in general, and Mozambique and Zambia in particular, for campaigning vigorously for the imposition of economic sanctions against racism and the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa. In fact 1 week before his tragic death President Machel had placed his Frelimo forces on full alert in anticipation of an attack on the capital, Maputo, by apartheid with the intention of overthrowing the popular Frelimo government and replacing it with its surrogate bands of rebels in the form of the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

At home in Zambia, the racists had not hidden the fact that the raids they simultaneously carried out in Lusaka, Harare, and Gaborone early this year were only a sign of what to expect in future if the international community imposed sanctions against Pretoria. Today we report that the racists have already infiltrated their agents, who are carrying (?lethal) weapons with which to blast off some of our important installations in Lusaka. The would-be local recruits have been apprehended, but it is certain that others are still walking our streets both in urban and rural towns. At the same time comes the news from a frontline member, Zimbabwe, that Botha has already had a conspiracy to assassinate Robert Mugabe and had already infiltrated his agents in the country to murder the Zimbabwean leader.

Africa in general and the frontline countries in particular should, therefore, mourn one of the continent's heroes against this savage background and use the occasion to plan a joint strategy of safeguarding their countries' independence. For, individually, they may not completely repulse the enemy. It is no longer a question of an individual frontline country facing the enemy, and our only surest way to survive is to unite in repulsing a very powerful enemy backed by some of the world's strongest nations.

Those who proclaim to be friends of Africa should not go to Maputo to shed crocodile tears at Africa's loss, but must be seen to be siding with the continent at this moment of greatest need and help to stop the enemy from repeating Mozambique's tragedy.

For the individual citizens of the frontline countries they surely do not need any more writing on the wall to realize that they must be more vigilant than ever before to safeguard their own lives and those of their children by detecting and reporting the enemy's agents to authorities. It is the only way that we can truly mourn President Samora Moises Machel.

ZIMBABWE

Paper Repeats Claim RSA Allowed Machel To Die

MB290847 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0817 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Harare Oct 29 SAPA — Zimbabwe's semi-official daily newspaper *The Herald* today continued its furious attack on alleged South African involvement in the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The Herald, which is controlled by the para-statal mass media trust, takes up allegations that South African officials allowed President Machel to die, unattended, when he was found injured in the wreck of his aircraft.

Coverage of the crash by Zimbabwe's state-controlled news media has increased tensions here in the wake of President Machel's death — still said by the official broadcasting services to have occurred when his aircraft "was shot down in South Africa."

Members of the white community blame much of last week's rioting here on the emotive calls for revenge made by the media. *The Herald* pointedly draws attention to the report in the Durban newspaper *Ilanga* that villagers living close to the crash site "arrived within minutes of the plane coming down but were driven off by South African police."

"There will be, of course, vehement denials from Pretoria," says *The Herald*, in an editorial. "But given the draconian controls under which the South African press operates, no newspaper would dare publish such a report without first checking and double checking its authenticity."

The Herald says the evidence against South Africa is strengthened by the statement of a surviving Mozambican cameraman that the South African police made no effort to help survivors, concentrating instead on collecting diplomatic bags and documents. "That President Machel was still breathing ... so long after the crash without a finger lifted to help is a piece of calculated callousness giving rise to feelings far transcending mere anger," says *The Herald*.

The editorial says great confusion might be expected at [the] scene of any air crash, but the determined search mounted by the SAP, and the initial question put to the survivor: "Is this the

Mozambican presidential plane?" make it hard to escape the conclusion the South Africans knew the stricken aircraft's identity beforehand.

"Given South Africa's known capability to lure aircraft off course with fake landing beacons, a tactic they have employed before, Pretoria's protestations of innocence have a decidedly hollow ring," says *The Herald*.

"The reaction of any civilised society, which South Africa clearly is not, is to give priority to the dying and injured. Leaving them to suffer unattended is not only an act of unrivalled barbarity but a grievous breach of international aviation regulations," says *The Herald*.

"The same regulations stipulate that on no account, particularly in the case of an aircraft of one country crashing in another, must the plane's cargo or the passenger baggage be moved or tampered with. Furthermore, once those aboard have been taken care of, the crash site must be sealed off awaiting the arrival of trained investigators.

"South Africa stands indicted on many counts, but the bitterest of all charges is that Mr Machel, as well as many more members of his entrourage, might still be alive today had they not been callously denied help at the scene."

Mugabe Returns From Talks in Mozambique

MB292033 Harare Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Harare — The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, arrived in the capital this evening from Mozambique where the leaders of the frontline states held a meeting today following the death of Comrade Samora Machel in an aircraft crash inside South Africa on the 19th of this month. The frontline states described the delcaration of war on Zimbabwe by MNR bandits as an expression of racist South Africa's intent to commit aggression against peace-loving neighbors. [passage omitted]

Newspaper Repeats Determination To Crush MNR

MB300946 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Zimbabwe has repeated its determination to crush the Mozambican rebel movement, the MNR. On Tuesday night, the guerrilla organization fighting Maputo for the past 9 years declared war on the government of Robert Mugabe.

Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, *The Herald*, which usually reflects government thinking, says in an editorial today that Zimbabweans will fight against the MNR until final victory. How they intend fighting us, writes *The Herald*, when they come up second in every engagement with our forces in Mozambique, remains to be seen. All they may really manage, adds *The Herald*, are cowardly sabotage missions with the aid of South Africa, the aim of which would be to destabilize the country and create anxiety within the population. If Mozambique is where every able bodied Zimbabwean is going to die in defense of that country's and our own sovereignty, writes *The Herald*, then so be it.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has also contemptiously dismissed the MNR's declaration of war.

Ghana Leader Sees Banana, To Aid Mozambique

MB291727 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] The Ghanaian president, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, has paid a courtesy call on the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, at State House. Flight Lt Jerry Rawlings arrived in Harare last night from Mozambique, where he attended the funeral of Comrade Samora Machel.

In an interview with the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation, the Ghanaian leader urged the people of southern Africa not to create a vacuum should any leader die. He said the struggle to eliminate apartheid in which the late Mozambican president was involved must continue until the subregion is free from unprovoked [word indistinct] and destabilization. He warned the people of southern Africa that the Pretoria regime will attempt to prolong its life lease by eliminating leaders and resorting to the tactic of divide and rule. The Ghanaian leader warned the people of the region to be vigilant, adding that the Botha administration will do all it can to frustrate the advent of freedom in Namibia and South Africa.

Flight Lt Rawlings pledged Ghana's support for the Frontline States and in particular Mozambique, which greatly needs assistance at this time. He said although Ghana is going through a difficult period economically, this should not be an excuse for not giving financial aid to Mozambique and the other Frontline States. The Ghanaian leader pledged to hold a meeting with his ruling Provisional National Defense Council when he returned home to decide the form of assistance to be given to Mozambique and the other Frontline States.

Rawlings Comments on Machel

MB291942 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Oct 86

[Text] Ghana's head of state, Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, today called on African leaders to consolidate their position and fight to eliminate neocolonialism on the continent. Flight Lt Rawlings made this call when he made a stop over at Lusaka's international airport from Maputo, Mozambique, where he attended the burial of President Samora Machel who died in a plane crash in South Africa a week ago. The Ghanaian head of state, who did not name any particular country, said some African countries are still grappling with neocolonialism and yet proclaim to be independent.

On the death of President Machel, he said the death had not come as a shock to Africa because the South African regime had declared war against the Frontline States. He said African leaders in this region have been on racist South Africa's death list for a long time, adding that President Machel's death showed

that Pretoria was a threat in the region. Flight Lt Rawlings was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by party Secretary General Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, and other senior party and government officials.

Muzenda, Delegation Depart for USSR Visit
MB301132 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1123 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Text] Harare, Oct 30, SAPA — Zimbabwe's deputy prime minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, and other senior cabinet ministers left Harare for Moscow last night for talks with Soviet leaders, the semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, ZIANA, reported.

A government spokesman confirmed that Mr Muzenda; the minister of state (defence), Mr Ernest Kadungure; and the minister of state (security), Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, left "on a planned visit" but would not give further details.